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SLAVERY SHOWN TO STILL EXIST IN MANY LANDS

Sir F. Lugard Asserts Traffic Is Considerable in Both Africa and Arabia

CONVENTION REPORT SENT TO ALL STATES

Proposals Are Unsatisfactory—Forced Labor for Private and Public Not Taboo

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 5.—The comforting belief that slavery and the slave trade are things of a disgraceful past has gained wide credence. It will come, therefore, as rather a shock to many to be told by such an eminent authority as Sir Frederick Lugard, a former Governor of Nigeria, that "the traffic in slaves from Africa to Arabia, chiefly from Abyssinia, is very considerable," and that there is also regular traffic in the sale of "attendants" by pilgrims from Nigeria and other parts of Moslem Africa to Mecca, and of girls from Java and Malaya who had gone to Mecca for like purpose.

Sir Frederick refrained from giving any figures of the extent of this traffic. But there can be little doubt that not far short of 30,000 unfortunate human beings are being sold into slavery in that part of the world every year.

Slave Trade Flourishes

In addition, the slave trade is still rife in various districts of Africa, notably in certain parts of Morocco and among the Senussi tribes of the Libyan desert. The Liberian and Chinese Governments, too, have yet to make convincing replies to allegations concerning their respective territories. Portugal has not yet answered the accusation of two American observers, Messrs. Ross and Cramer, regarding slavery in Angola.

Nearly all the wretched victims who are shipped across the Red Sea into Arabia come from Southern Abyssinia, where eyewitnesses have reported that whole areas are being practically denuded of inhabitants by the depredations of the slave-traders who carry on their evil traffic in spite of the numerous proclamations of the Ethiopian authorities. The slaves are taken in droves to the sea coast; the port of Tadjura has achieved unenviable notoriety in this connection.

Draft Slavery Convention

A body of experts was appointed by the League of Nations over two years ago to see how this traffic could be stamped out, and as a result a draft slavery convention has been circulated for comment to all the governments of the world, including the United States, and which it is proposed should be signed at the next League Assembly in September of this year.

Doubts have arisen regarding whether the particular convention which has been proposed goes far enough. Admittedly, it does not go nearly so far as do the recommendations of the League's experts. One of the articles of the convention not only authorizes the use of forced labor for public purposes, but even for private profit as well.

Three Proposals

Sir Frederick Lugard has made three proposals which will command attention if only on account of Sir Frederick's own record as a successful and sympathetic colonial administrator. He asks that the convention should either definitely classify the slavery traffic as piracy, or specify precise rules for the capture of vessels engaged in the traffic, and

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Radicals to Reject Turnover Tax Increase

By the Associated Press

Paris, March 23

THIS chances of Raoul Poret's fiscal measures finding an easy path through the Chamber of Deputies grew slimmer today, when the Radical group, after examining the proposals, decided to reject that providing for an increase in the business turnover tax from 1.3 to 2 per cent.

The Radical action means that, if the Finance Minister persists in maintaining this article, he will be forced to turn further to the Right to find a majority in the Chamber.

FARM BOOM SEEN AS PRESIDENT INHERITS LANDS

New England Agriculture Found by Specialists to Be on the March

By FREDERICK WILLIAM WILE

WASHINGTON, March 23.—President Coolidge's inheritance of his ancestral farm lands in Vermont, consisting of some 225 acres, coincides with the budding development of agriculture in New England, one section of which is experiencing its best years. It is not at present possible to speak of a boom in Yankee acres, but farm authorities assert that a distinct trend in the rerudescence of agriculture in the northeastern United States has set in, and is on the march. They are talking about a "swing of the pendulum" from the West to the East, and foreshadow the time when farming once again, as in pioneer days, will be a real factor in the life of New England.

Two basic causes are named for the new agricultural prospect in the region from which all the Coolidges sprang. One cause is said to be the "decreased fertility" of many sections of the rural West, owing to intensive cultivation. The other, and perhaps the more important cause, is the fact that under the existing freight rate structure it is becoming increasingly more profitable for the vast industrial population of New England to buy food products grown near by than to depend on supplies shipped in from far-distant western points at correspondingly high prices.

Farm Development

Prof. J. B. Abbott, formerly of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, and now consulting expert in Vermont for the national fertilizing interests, in a recent forecast of farm development in New England, said:

"The days of opportunity for eastern agriculture are here and now. They stretch away into the future as long as population continues to increase and demand the products of the land. For a whole generation eastern agriculture was whipped down and out, flat on its back, utterly unable to compete and make any profit. It became a custom to talk and write about the decline of eastern agriculture, to accept as permanent its inability to compete with the agriculture of the West, to attempt to explain it on the basis of the broader, smoother and more fertile fields of the West, and, in short, to give up the battle, to give the land a final 'skinning' and then let it revert to the wild."

"Neither eastern nor any other agriculture on a permanent basis could have competed with the ruthless exploitation of the virgin forests of the Ohio-Mississippi-Missouri Valley—but this, too, shall pass away." It was a long, long time in passing, from the standpoint of the eastern farmer, but it has passed.

"From now on the East has to meet only the normal competition of a settled agricultural season with the cream of its virgin fertility expended in the desperate struggle to hold title to the land. And the East can do it. Make no mistake as to that."

"What advantages the East lacks in the way of boundless prairie fields are offset by its nearness to market and the ever-increasing cost of production in, and transportation from, the more distant regions."

Farm Population Increase

It is a significant fact and one that was stressed by Dr. William M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture, in his recent first annual report, that industrial New England and the south Atlantic states were the only portions of the country to show an increase in farm population for 1924.

The Coolidge country registered an increase of 0.9 per cent, and the south Atlantic region 0.2 per cent.

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

FIFTEEN NEW BILLS BECOME LAWS TODAY

Governor Signs Measures of Varied Interests

Governor Fuller today signed 15 bills, including the following:

An act permitting the Gardner Trust Company to maintain a branch office in Ashburnham.

An act authorizing the Hadley Falls Trust Company to hold additional real estate in Holyoke.

An act providing for the consolidation of the water and sewer commissions of Medfield.

An act authorizing Springfield to appropriate \$1500 for a reunion of World War veterans to be held on April 24, 1926.

The medal, which Mr. Wilson received yesterday, ranks with the Victoria Medal of Honor, also bestowed by the Royal Horticultural Society upon Mr. Wilson, Feb. 9, 1912, an honor which never before was conferred upon anyone outside Barnstable County.

An act providing for the appointment of county health officers in

Wildflower Cultivation Likely Following Successful Tests

Acid Makes Seeds Sprout More Easily, Girl Botanist Shows in Research Under Fellowship From Garden Club and Preservationists

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 23.—A few wild hollyhock seeds putting forth tiny green leaves pale sprouts in a laboratory represent successful efforts being made here to learn to cultivate wildflowers. If wild hollyhocks, hardest of wildflowers to propagate, can be grown from seeds, then others can be grown in this manner and the thinning woodlands can be replenished with their native floral tenants, believes Miss Harriet George of Minneapolis, who is making the experiment.

Miss George is working under a fellowship from the Wild Flower Preservation Society of Illinois and the Lake Forest chapter of the Garden Club of America. The University of Chicago is co-operating through its botany department, in which Miss George is a graduate student. This young botanist is an ardent champion of the wild flowers and is bent on making her studies practical as soon as results are known, so that men who sell seeds can use them.

Wild flowers are difficult to propagate because their seeds do not sprout under ordinary conditions, she explained. Their seed coats are so hard that necessary water and air often

fail to enter. She helps the seeds sprout by taking off their coats.

"But it isn't easy to take off the coats of seeds no bigger than a pin-prick," she points out. A large seed, that of the canna, for instance, can be peeled to give it a start, but what can one do for a microscopic one?

"Treat it with concentrated acid," Miss George answers. The wild hollyhock seed germinated in her laboratory was treated for two hours with concentrated sulphuric acid, she said. When it is known what nature one in 10,000,000 seeds of a wildflower germinate, the activity of the few seeds in her care is the more remarkable.

Because wild hollyhock seeds are so carefully sealed by nature, these rare flowers have not been able to spread by their own efforts, and are now found only in one place on the continent, an island in the Kankakee River. Miss George explained. Yet she hopes to bring to maturity the seeds now growing under glass and perhaps start a second area of wild hollyhocks.

While working on these tests, Miss George has found a few varieties that germinate comparatively easily. They are the evening primrose, the sulliviana (a saxifrage growing in limestone ledges), the yucca and the wild teasel. She advises people to start at once with these varieties. Miss George has been helped in her work by co-operation from seed men and others interested in her studies.

LEXINGTON TRAIN LIST IS REDUCED

Compromise Plan Cuts Present Service, but Not Drastic as Original Plan

By the Associated Press

LEXINGTON, March 23.—The Harvard Summer School Show Increase

Boston District Rose to Second Place in the Official Ranking

By the Associated Press

With its 1925 imports valued at \$23,566,828, Massachusetts has advanced from third to second position in the fiscal ranking of the customs districts throughout the United States, Willfred L. Lufkin, collector of customs for this area, announced today following the receipt of the official figures from the other districts.

New York leads with imports valued at \$2,074,864,10. The Washington district follows the Boston district in third position, the former having a total value of \$261,873,884.

New Orleans, Philadelphia, and San Francisco follow in that order.

In the matter of exports the Massachusetts district declined approximately \$10,000,000 in value from 1924 to 1925, but nevertheless continued to remain in eighteenth place.

Massachusetts exports in 1925 were valued at \$47,493,886, as against \$57,355,646 in 1924. Vermont held seventeenth place in 1925 with exports of \$18,339,271.

Combined imports and exports put Massachusetts in sixth place, the same position held in 1924. Total figures for 1925 were \$369,060,714, compared with \$311,207,179 in 1924.

Some of the leading districts for combined imports and exports in 1925 were: New York \$3,849,934,923, New Orleans \$688,298,332, Galveston \$675,280,058, Washington \$382,434, San Francisco \$380,236,304, Massachusetts \$369,060,714, Michigan \$336,521,137, Philadelphia \$334,406,948.

Notwithstanding the gain in import valuations, the number of vessels arriving at this district from foreign ports during 1925 was smaller than the number in 1924.

Mr. Lufkin also made public these figures today, showing 1540 vessels entering in 1925, against 1553 in 1924.

The value of the entries in 1925 was \$3,896,383, compared with \$3,927,482 in 1924.

American flag vessels entering in 1925 totaled 474, representing a tonnage of 1,105,544, compared with 531 of 1,148,026 tons in 1924. British vessels arriving in 1925 numbered 811, of 2,152,216 tons, contrasted with 801 vessels of 1,888,235 tons in 1924.

Clearances from this district in 1925 totaled 1082 vessels of 2,457,805 tons, compared with 1046 vessels of 2,347,335 tons in 1924. Here also the American vessels decreased and the British vessels increased over 1924.

Under the Lomasney plan, the boulevard would connect with the present park system at the Charles River Dam. It would also run directly into Charles Street, which was recently widened, and would provide a direct and broad highway from downtown points, Beacon Hill, the Back Bay or the boulevards on the Cambridge side of the river with the North Station and points beyond.

As an auxiliary to the plan, Mr. Lomasney urges that the North Station be widened so as to connect with the proposed loop highway at some point south of Haymarket Square. If such were done, the part of the loop highway which goes from Leverett Street through Haymarket Square would be rendered unnecessary. Inasmuch as that section of the highway involves the condemnation and removal of a large number of buildings, the plan is receiving considerable favor.

Fewer changes would be required under the Lomasney plan than under that proposed by the special committee which recommends the loop highway. It is pointed out. There are other advantages in the way of feeding and radial streets which are advanced in its favor.

Asked by Mr. Kaan as to when the road intended to abandon this stretch, Mr. Cole said that it hoped to do it within the calendar year. Mr. Kaan said that he was told that the intention was to divert traffic on the Lexington branch to the Fitchburg division, cutting out the stretch from Somerville Junction to North Cambridge.

Asked by Mr. Kaan as to when the road intended to abandon this stretch, Mr. Cole said that it hoped to do it within the calendar year. Mr. Kaan asked the commission to give him at least one week to study the compromise schedule and to confer with the city officials of Somerville. Later, Leonard F. Hardy, acting chairman of the commission, said that Mr. Kaan had until April 1 to make known the city's decision to the commission and the road.

ARBORETUM DIRECTOR WINS BRITISH HONOR

By the Associated Press

AWARDED TO E. H. WILSON

sweat ought not have placed Germany at its guard.

Sir Austin indicated that if the vote tonight on Mr. Lloyd George's motion to reduce the Foreign Office estimates were against the Government, he would resign.

Nationalists' Nonconfidence Vote Is Defeated in the Reichstag by Big Majority

BERLIN, March 23 (AP)—The Reichstag today approved the Government's course at Geneva by a rising vote. It also rejected a Nationalist Party motion of no confidence in the Government and demanding withdrawal of the German application for membership in the League of Nations. The vote was 259 to 141.

Admiral von Tirpitz, making his maiden speech as a Nationalist Deputy, demanded that the Government withdraw its application for League membership, declaring that Germany's prestige throughout the world would thus be restored.

The former chief of the Admiralty was greeted with hisses from the Left side of the House. He read a carefully prepared speech in which he criticized the Government's foreign policies. He advocated an attitude toward the League similar to that taken by the United States, and referring to Mr. Houghton's reported talk, President Coolidge declared that Germany was fully justified in adopting the same attitude toward the European powers as did America.

The outcome of the balloting was at no time in doubt, as not only the four governmental parties but also the Socialists had announced themselves in full accord with the Government's course and with Dr. Gustav Stresemann's speech upon his return from Geneva.

They also approved the Government's reservations in respect to its further attitude toward the League membership in case the special commission charged with reorganization of the League should bring in a decision not conforming with Germany's position.

Leading British Public Men Agree League's Usefulness Has Not Been Affected

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 23—H. A. L. Fisher, ex-minister of Education in the Coalition Government in a statement to The Christian Science Monitor representative regarding the League of Nations future, said: "Despite the bad symptoms noted by Mr. Houghton, Europe is convalescent in spite of occasional relapses. The chief seat of its malady is the insecurity in France. Much good is hoped from the Locarno medicine, but time must be allowed for the full effects to manifest themselves. International feeling is stronger now than ever. American co-operation, formal or informal on behalf of the establishment of a better international order would be always welcome and most valuable. The peoples of Europe long for a stable peace."

No Failure at Geneva

P. J. Baker, an ex-captain of the British Olympic games team of 1923, told the Monitor representative that "some people seem to feel as if the League of Nations had a failure last week. Such language bespeaks a complete misconception of what occurred. The League had no failure, for it was never used. There was no single Council meeting on the admission of Germany; not one word will appear on its records on the subject. There was only one meeting of the Assembly, and that was opened by the announcement of the decision taken by a small group of powers, and unfortunately acquiesced in by other members of the Council."

International Understanding

"Enemies of the League will no doubt endeavor to exploit what is undoubtedly a check to the progress

of the cause of good international understanding, but if they seek to use it to attack the League, they will only be displaying their ignorance of what took place."

Tom Shaw ex-Minister of Labor in the MacDonald Ministry, in reply to the Monitor representative's inquiry, said: "The League of Nations has already shown over and over again that it has a function to perform. The Aland Island, the Greco-Bulgarian and the Locarno questions are practical examples of its possibilities, not to speak of its economic work. I do not believe a return to the balance of power is inevitable, and the prophecy, though easy to make, is the policy of despair."

No Pleasure for Mr. Borah

Mr. Borah disclaimed getting any pleasure out of the present difficulties of the League of Nations. He doubted that any "irreconcilable" rejoiced at "the breakdown if we may call it such of the Locarno spirit." He declared that he had an interview with Mr. Houghton and from it had come away convinced that the former was thoroughly familiar with the facts of conditions in European politics and that the information he had given the President did not differ from the facts or the gravity of the situation as portrayed by the London papers, by the papers in France, or by the papers in the United States.

"Everyone realizes that a serious situation has arisen, and as some of us believed indeed, some of the advocates and friends of the League believe—that the old régime in Europe, with its secret agreements and intrigue, is assuming power and control and direction again in European affairs. It is the old system under a new name."

A long debate ensued between Mr. Borah, Carter Glass, (D.) Senator from Virginia, and Mr. Lenroot on the subject of the recent meet at Geneva.

Mr. Borah asserted: "I realize of course that when one speaks who entertains the view that I do with reference to our relationship to the League and the Court, he speaks under a great handicap, because he is supposed to be antagonistic to the League even as a European institution. But I call attention to one phase of the matter which seems to misrepresent entirely the view of those who are sometimes called the irreconcilables. It is said in this morning's paper:

"It is realized here that enemies of America's participation in the World Court will seek to make capital out of the Houghton incident, if it may be called that."

"Further it is said:

"When the old irreconcilable element will break out in the Senate is not known, but the expectation is that it will get into action before this week is over. The debate on the Italian debt agreement scheduled to begin in the Senate tomorrow probably will furnish the opportunity to discuss conditions in Europe, with the sentiments attributed to Mr. Houghton brought out forcibly with the purpose of showing that there is a bad mess here from which this Government would do well to hold aloof."

No Ground for Rejoicing

"I doubt if there is any irreconcilable who rejoices over the breakdown, if we may call it such, of the Locarno program. I doubt if there is any irreconcilable who rejoices particularly over the fact that the League as an European institution is having any difficulty or trouble.

As an European institution we look upon it as we do all other institutions and find no pleasure in Europe's misfortunes.

"So far as I know, and I think I know the view pretty generally of those who are thus styled, we do not desire turmoil and strife and discord and hatred and the old regime any more than our friends do. We would be as happy as they to see the Locarno pact carried out and the spirit of Locarno prevail. We were just as receptive as they when the Locarno plan went into operation and seemed to promise a better future."

"To say that we rejoice over those

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Showers this afternoon and probably tonight; Wednesday fair; little change in temperature; fresh to strong south, shifting to west with night.

Southern New England: Rain this afternoon and probably tonight; Wednesday fair; little change in temperature; fresh to strong south this afternoon, shifting to east tonight.

Northern New England: Rain tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy; little change in temperature; fresh to strong south, shifting to west winds.

Official Temperatures

(8 a.m. Standard time, 75th meridian) Albany 42 Memphis 48

Atlanta City 42 Montreal 32

Baltimore 41 Newark 42

Buffalo 40 New Orleans 62

Calgary 40 New York 42

Charleston 62 Philadelphia 45

Chester 45 Portland 40

Denver 40 Portland, Ore. 46

Detroit 40 Portland, Ore. 46

Des Moines 40 St. Louis 48

Easton 40 St. Paul 32

Galveston 60 Seattle 46

Hartford 54 St. Paul 32

Jacksonville 54 Seattle 46

Kansas City 50 Washington 50

Los Angeles 64 Washington 50

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 7:27 p.m. Wednesday, 7:48 a.m.

Light all vehicles at 6:29 p.m.

Use it in Mutton Broth

LEA & PERRINS'

SAUCE

Ask your grocer for it

TEA ROOMS

Train now to start

or manage a Tea

Room, Cafeteria or

Motor Inn. Our tea

rooms demonstrate

the value and

convenience of our methods.

Resident and correspond-

ent. Send for booklet M

Ware School of Tea Room Management

52 West 29th St., New York City

Events Tomorrow

Music by "The Diamond Jubilee Entertainers" of the Jordan Marsh Company, luncheon at Rotary Club of Boston, Boston, 10 a.m.

Address: "The Newspaper," by Edward E. Whiting, meeting of English Club of Boston University College of Practical Arts and Letters, 27 Garrison Street, 4:30 p.m.

Playboys

Majestic—"The Big Parade," 2:15; 8:15. Colonial—"Ben Hur," 2:15; 8:15.

What solid advice was contained in D. C. C.'s book-plate?

What is the Fourth Estate's fourth era?

These Questions Were Answered

in

Yesterday's

MONITOR

THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR

Founded 1898 by Mary Baker Eddy

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DIPLOMACY UNDER FIRE

(Continued from Page 1)

Mussolini with the utmost distrust. His utterances are taken very seriously in European capitals with the result that there are tumult and thoughts of war all over Europe."

He added that he desired this in view of the fact that it was about to begin deliberating on accepting the Italian war debt settlement.

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Mr. Borah disclaimed getting any pleasure out of the present difficulties of the League of Nations. He doubted that any "irreconcilable" rejoiced at "the breakdown if we may call it such of the Locarno spirit."

He added that he desired this in view of the fact that it was about to begin deliberating on accepting the Italian war debt settlement.

"I am sure Mr. Houghton gave the facts to the President and to the Secretary of State as he understands the facts to be; and if he erred, it was an error of judgment. I am of the opinion, too, from the brief interview I had with Mr. Houghton, that he is familiar with the facts, and insofar as that interview presented the facts which he gave did not differ from the facts or the gravity of the situation as portrayed by the London papers, by the papers in France, or by the papers in the United States.

"Everyone realizes that a serious situation has arisen, and as some of us believed indeed, some of the advocates and friends of the League believe—that the old régime in Europe, with its secret agreements and intrigue, is assuming power and control and direction again in European affairs. It is the old system under a new name."

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Galveston 60 Seattle 46

Hartford 54 St. Paul 32

Jacksonville 54 Seattle 46

Kansas City 50 Washington 50

Los Angeles 64 Washington 50

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 7:27

FRANCE IS UPSET BY RUMOR FROM WASHINGTON

Alleged Debts Negotiations by M. Berenger Aroused Indignation in Paris

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, March 23—No sooner has the uproar caused by the Washington report, which is regarded chiefly as an unjustified attack on France, subsided than disturbing news is received concerning the debt negotiations which it is alleged have been engaged in by Henry Berenger. Washington dispatches intimated that a settlement was in sight because M. Berenger had offered a larger amount than did Caillaux and had abandoned the safeguarding clause. This evidently refers to the clause limiting France's payments to its capacity to pay.

A denial was instantly given, for indignation manifested itself in popular as well as diplomatic quarters.

Whatever has happened in Washington, it is evident that it is not on such a basis that a settlement can usually proceed. It is flatly asserted that it cannot be a question of offering more than was proposed by M. Caillaux, or of renouncing the standard which is implied by German payments.

France is perplexed. Indeed, the whole debt episode is now revived, is considered part of a formidable campaign against France, which is truly perplexed as well as angry that the conciliatory and sacrificing attitude of the past year should have left America unmoved, and even apparently increased the belief that it is selfish, militarist, Machiavellian and quarrelsome.

France unmistakably has a sense of being oppressed. It thinks there is a great anti-French conspiracy, in which England and America and probably Germany are in accord. Unfounded news about the debts is alleged to be designed to create a hostile atmosphere, for when American hopes are dashed, the reaction must turn against France. M. Berenger replaced Emile Daescher on the nomination of Louis Loucheur. M. Loucheur's stay in the Finance Ministry was exceedingly brief. Any instructions sent to Washington must have been revised by Paul Doumer.

Parliament Has Last Word

Now Raoul Peret is acting as Finance Minister. It is asked what is the present state of the instructions to M. Berenger. In any case, it is Parliament which has the final word. Intriguerists insist "rather than allow our representatives to improvise accords, with which we would not agree, it would be better clearly to establish ourselves on a fixed position which our representatives must respect."

Before anything can be accomplished, it is urged that an exact inventory be drawn up. Hitherto the figures presented are taken for granted. But they need careful examination. For example when the loans were spent in America and the government took in war profits tax a large percentage, should not the proceeds of the tax now be subtracted from the French debt? It would appear that instead of advancing toward a solution of the debt's problem, the movement is retrograding. When important journals write that France is ready to sign a recognition of its debt, but only for what is actually owing, it would seem that in taking one step forward, the negotiators have taken two steps backward.

M. BELIN TRANSMITS IMAGES BY RADIO

Remarkable Success Achieved in New Experiments

By Special Cable

PARIS, March 23—A remarkable success in new experiments of the transmission of images by radio has been achieved by M. Belin, who has sent photographs, drawings and writings over a distance of 1500 kilometers in six minutes, between Paris and Vienna. The special interest which lies in these results is threefold.

First, the distance is regarded as extraordinary, although simpler transmission has already been effected between Europe and America. These earlier transmissions were long and costly.

The second point is swiftness, which surpasses anything previously done, although a radiophone post of feeble power was used. It is asserted that photographic broadcasting becomes an inexpensive practical possibility, and that the system may soon be generalized.

Third, a notable fact is that what was sent was not merely black and white, but half tones.

Unquestionably great progress is registered and it is claimed by French savants that the experimental stage is rapidly being left behind.

MISSOURI BENEFITS BY HUMANE SOCIETY

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 23 (Special)—The Humane Society of Missouri, known as the third oldest in

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Authorities on Church Insurance. Your
Trustee Policy is Examined and Written Report
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the United States, expects to have, as result of a public appeal, \$30,000 annually for the next five years for the promotion of its work among children and dumb animals. The Missouri society was formed in 1870, the New York society began in 1866, and that in Boston in 1868, according to Douglas Robert, active leader of the Missouri organization and for many years its president.

The society's report for 1925 shows hundreds of instances of help given to needy animals, horses, dogs, cats and others. In addition, numerous cases involving children were handled. Two noted actors who have shown deep interest in humane work are lending their assistance to the society. Mrs. Minnie Maddern Fiske, and George Arliss.

"Song of the Mail Bag"



Women Make Five to Six Thousand Mail Bags a Day in the Post Office Work shop, Washington, to Replace Those Worn Out.

CIRCLING GLOBE TELEPHONE GOAL

Distance No Bar to Vocal Communication, Is Verdict of Engineers

NEW YORK, March 23 (AP)—Complete annihilation of space, so far as human communication by voice is concerned, is the ultimate aim of engineers, now perfecting a commercial transatlantic telephone service. They see no insuperable difficulties in the way of ultimately being able to talk between any two points on the face of the earth.

When this is possible, radiophone conversations will leap the seven seas and a system of land wires will sink the terminals every corner of the earth. That a Secretary of the Navy in Washington may give verbal orders to the commander of a fleet in Manila Bay, or a banker in New York may discuss a loan with his correspondent in Peking.

Officials of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, while privately indulging in their own ideas of what is possible in the direction of one world-wide telephone system, decline to comment publicly. When they do speak publicly, it is to tell how great are the difficulties to be overcome.

The chief difficulty still faced is interference, said one official, who is particularly interested in the development of a transatlantic service. Interference includes static and the breaking-in of European radio-casting stations. Static is bother, steady progress is being made in eliminating it.

The present impossibility of conversing by radiophone in secrecy also is a drawback that is receiving

close attention. Very long distance telephony also is complicated by the fact that at opposite points on the earth business hours do not coincide. Differences in language, too, are a commercial handicap.

Limited number of conversations possible is one of the greatest difficulties in the way of commercial development. A long-distance telephone cable contains 1200 pairs of wires, over which many conversations can be carried on at the same time. Radio facilities have not passed the stage where more than one conversation can take place, automatically limiting the revenue and increasing the cost per conversation.

MEXICO AND AMERICAN OIL MEN IN SESSION

LEXINGTOM, March 23 (AP)—Conferences, which may prove to be of much importance, have begun here between the Mexican Government, represented by Luis Morones, Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor, and officials of various American oil companies operating in Mexico.

These officials came here from the United States as a special committee for the purpose of attempting to reach a satisfactory agreement on the regulations of the Petroleum Law.

Among the oil men are Chester S. Wayne of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, Harold Walker, Standard Oil Company of Indiana, and F. H. Wicket, Pan-American Petroleum Company.

POWER UNIT FOR INDIANA

CHICAGO, March 23 (AP)—The world's greatest manufacturer of electric power will be built on the Lake Michigan shore on the Indiana side of the Illinois-Indiana state line, it was announced from the offices here of Samuel Insull.

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Opening Tomorrow
Pierre brings to the women of Boston models in feminine
footwear, styled in Paris but hand-turned in this country by
master craftsmen to insure that snugness of fit demanded by
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styles offered at these fair
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You are cordially invited to visit Pierre's Hosiery Salon
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Henry Jones
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Week. That's what steady
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FEDERAL AID FOR HOME OWNERS PROPOSED IN STANFIELD BILL

Government Loans at Low Interest Would Extend Credit Now Given Industry and Agriculture to the Man Who Doesn't Want to Live in an Apartment

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 22—To insure home ownership in America to the end that the United States may become a nation of freeholders rather than a nation of tenants, Robert N. Stanfield, (R.), Senator from Oregon, has introduced a bill

and is urging upon Congress the extending of credit facilities to prospective buyers and builders of homes. The credits and the machinery for financing them would be similar to credits extended to farmers through the Federal Land Banks and to commerce and industry through the Federal Reserve System.

Mr. Stanfield believes no other single legislative measure would do more to promote citizenship or carry so large a measure of contentment to diverse classes of people.

The national home loan act, which is now before the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency would provide capital for the use of prospective home owners in long term and intermediate loans, based on a standard form of investment such as home loan mortgages.

Low Interest Rates

The interest rates would be low, in many cases more liberal than those now charged in some places. Mr. Stanfield asserts exorbitant barriers of high interests are in many instances preventing the ownership of homes. This proposal for far-reaching social reform is presented by the Oregon Senator, who has a reputation for being anything but radical.

He bases his policy on the presumption that the desire for home ownership should be encouraged by any government. By the federal farm loan system, he points out, agriculture has been relieved and provided with a channel through which it can secure long-term and intermediate time-loans with lower interest charges upon real estate and chattels. In the same way he proposes to create a national home loan bank system to provide machinery for financing residential property investment, and thereby bring the possibility of home ownership more nearly to the door of every city dweller.

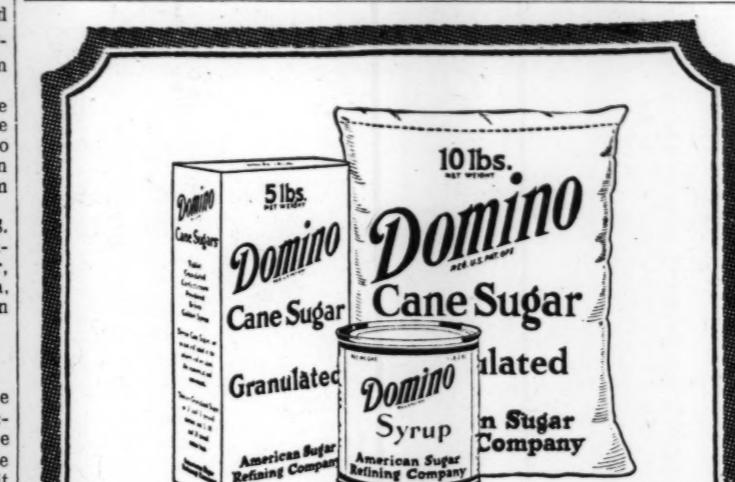
The bill would create in the Treasury Department a national home loan board, composed of the Secretary of the Treasury and four commissioners, named by the President, which would have power to organize and regulate national home loan banks, to make loans upon improved real estate, and issue and sell bonds and real-estate mortgages.

Loans Up to 60 Per Cent

Loans would be authorized when secured by mortgages that are first liens on residential real estate occupied or to be occupied by the borrower. They would not exceed 60 per cent of the value of the land and improvements, in no case would exceed \$10,000.

Mr. Stanfield believes that interest could be granted at the rate of 5 to 6 per cent. The bill as written gives no exact figure. It will be regulated by the National Board and will be "as low as practicable." In no case may the interest be more than "2 per cent above the rate paid upon the last bonds issued and sold by the board." Repayment of the loans would be within a definite period, depending on the size of the loan, not exceeding 10 years or under amortization (repayment of interest and principal) not less than five nor more than 15 years.

Making the way easier for citizens to obtain and pay for homes of their own is one of the biggest things the Government can do, Mr. Stanfield points out. It would be about the first recognition by Congress, he says, of the man in town, the man by Glagoljeva Arcadijeva.



Particular People Always ask for Domino Package Sugars

You eat sugar as you buy it. If it has been exposed for days or weeks to dirt and dust and insects, you cannot protect yourself.

That is the reason for Domino Package Sugars. Guarantee yourself clean and pure sugars by demanding Domino Package Sugars protected from dust and dirt by being sealed in perfect packages. Ask also for Domino Syrup, the ideal syrup for every cooking and table use.

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Sweeten it with Domino
Granulated, Tablet, Powdered, Confectioners, Brown;
Domino Syrup

who works in the factory, the shop, the store and the bank. This is the man who absorbs transportation and distribution costs, the man "who pays and pays and pays," and who is generally dismissed as the "ultimate consumer."

Arousing Public Discussion

Mr. Stanfield introduced a bill similar to the one sent out in the last days of the last Congress with the purpose of arousing public discussion on the matter and with no thought of pressing the bill at that time. The bill has now been reintroduced, and Mr. Stanfield is undertaking a campaign in its behalf. A somewhat similar bill has been introduced in the House of Representatives.

"Exorbitant interest rates are frequently charged in some sections of the country to people who borrow money in order to achieve a home of their own," Mr. Stanfield says.

One of the major purposes of the present proposal would be to eliminate all such unjust and excessive charges.

Of the most common practices is to force the borrower to carry interest upon the principal which he originally borrowed to the date of the last payment—although he is making monthly amortization payments; in other words, is paying back both the interest and a part of the principal every 30 days. Such unfair schemes cause borrowers to pay interest rates tantamount to 7 per cent or over. Although the United States is the richest nation in the world, the percentage of homeowners to tenants is constantly decreasing, Mr. Stanfield says.

BRITISH WILL STILL SELECT GOVERNORS

Question of Appointment Brought Up in Parliament

By Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 23—There is to be no limitation of choice in selecting governors for British Overseas Dominions. This is the kernel of a reply the British Government sent to the representations it has received from the five Australian State premiers who have urged that Australian State governors should be Australian citizens. The British government holds that the ultimate decision in this matter rests with Australian opinion, but it is not yet convinced that such opinion is so pronounced as to preclude the probability of a subsequent demand for its reversal. For the present therefore the existing system is to continue.

C. M. S. Amery, Secretary of State for Colonial Affairs and the Dominions announced this in the House of Commons. The question raised affects one of the few remaining visible bonds connecting the great British Overseas Dominions with the little mother, England. The British view is that state governors in Australia being the King's representatives should stand outside local politics, and that this condition is best fulfilled at present by the British Government appointing whoever it considers the most suitable man.

RUSSIAN WOMEN MAKE RADIO DISCOVERIES

LEXINGTOM, Russia, March 23 (AP)—Discovery by women natural scientists of short electro-magnetic waves which it is claimed will revolutionize radio-telephony, radio-telegraphy and photography, is announced by Prof. Boris Weinberg of Leningrad University.

Maria Levitskaya, a physicist, discovered waves measuring less than four-tenths of a millimeter (.0157 of an inch), while similar waves, estimated to be only the 100th part of a millimeter in length, were discovered by Glagoljeva Arcadijeva.

Yes, Summer is a "California Season," Too

Light overcoats are worn every evening. The sun shines every day. For 50 years the average mean temperature in summertime has been 69 degrees.

YOU perhaps have always wanted to see Southern California, land of strange beauty and unique appeal.

Now, this year, join the scores of thousands who come in summertime to enjoy a climate which is cooler, more delightful, more refreshing for more whole days and nights consecutively throughout summer than any other section of the land that the United States Weather Bureau knows.

Its own official mean temperatures taken in Los Angeles for the past fifty years, added up and averaged, result in the following which may surprise you:

50 Junes, 66 degrees;
50 Julys, 70; 50 Augs, 71; 50 Septembers, 69.

Light overcoats and wraps at night are needed. And there is sunshine every day!

Rain doesn't interfere with your vacation here. Plan your fun for weeks ahead and have it.

And what a place for fun!—for golf, tennis, ocean bathing, mountain climbing, hiking, camping, motoring, sightseeing—anything your whim suggests. Here all of it is at its best climatically, and in a "setting" that the world surpasses nowhere else—mountains two miles high, deep, rugged canyons, rich valleys and an opalescent sea!

"Northern air and Southern sun—

We have issued probably the most complete book on vacations ever printed—47 pages, illustrated. Before you plan your summer elsewhere get a copy free. Just mail coupon below.

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SPEED LIMITING DEVICES SOUGHT FOR MOTORCARS

Safety Conference Opinion Is Favorable to Automatic Control Plan

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 23—Sentiment in favor of a law that would require a limiting of the speeding capacity of automobiles by governors or other devices to a speed of about 40-miles per hour was disclosed, as a result of an investigation in which about 500 chiefs of police participated, at the Second National Conference on Street and Highway Safety here.

Members of the police forces who spoke, favored more drastic sentences and fines, particularly in cases involving drunken drivers.

The question of the manufacturers' responsibility was submitted to Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, chairman of the conference, by Fred W. Johnson, director of the Citizens' Safety Committee of Philadelphia, who advocated the establishment of a "Board of Safety Control" consisting of representatives of various automobile manufacturers.

"It is the right of every automobile owner and driver to assume with confidence that the machine he has purchased or is driving is mechanically safe in construction, design and equipment," Mr. Johnson's communiqué stated.

Need to Consider Safety

"It is a serious question whether manufacturers in the past have given adequate thought to the element of safety in the cars they have sold to the general public.

"Over a period of years our motor car manufacturers have stressed comfort, convenience, roominess, high speed, low gas cost, beauty of design, luxurious fitting, low operating cost and durability. Little thought seems to have been given to the safety factor itself."

"The situation is fortunate in that the interest of business is also the interest of humanity. There is no conflict. The manufacturer desires that his customer shall receive value for his money... For obvious reasons, then, it is distinctly to the advantage of the general public and to those interested in the manufacture and distribution of motor cars that these cars shall be so designed, constructed and equipped as to afford their users and the public at large the widest possible margin of safety."

Work of First Conference

Secretary Hoover said that the committees of the first conference had performed valuable pioneer work, and that their reports are in as great demand today as they were a year ago. "They have become a definite part of the literature which is guiding city and state officials throughout the United States in their efforts to bring about better conditions in their respective communities."

Speaking of the work of the committees, Mr. Hoover said that there had been placed before the conference a model motor vehicle code consisting of three suggested laws, which if adopted by all of the states will bring about uniformity of laws and regulations. I consider this to be perhaps the outstanding concrete accomplishment of the two years of work of the conference on street and highway safety.

Accomplishment of uniformity of motor vehicle laws by us means sufficient. These laws cannot be considered to have any particular value simply because they are written on the statute books. They must be enforced. It seems to me therefore that a careful study of the report of the committee on enforcement is almost if not entirely as important as a careful study of the report of the committee on uniformity of laws and regulations.

Enforcement Necessary

"Without drastic enforcement, without certain and sure punishment for the willful violator of the law, without some method of court procedure by means of which the criminally reckless, the negligent and the incompetent can be driven from the use of the streets and highways by means of the operation of that law, the time which has been occupied in its drafting has been wasted."

"It seems to me that you can do no better than to lend your best efforts to persuading the courts, the police, and traffic officers generally throughout the country that except in those cases where there may be extenuating or unusual circumstances adopt procedures which will insure certain and drastic penalties for the deliberate violators of the traffic laws and the rights of others."

FARM BOOM SEEN IN NEW ENGLAND

(Continued from Page 1)

While all other sections of the United States recorded a decrease in farm population.

Compared to the agricultural West, of course, New England farm produce long has been insignificant in value and volume. In Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Connecticut there were altogether in 1920 only 155,564 farms, as compared to Iowa's 213,423 farms. Yet it is claimed that in addition to its big hay crop, grown pretty generally throughout New England, and the valuable potato



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crop of Maine and the tobacco crop of Connecticut, the soil of New England, under proper fertilization, can be profitably planted, among other things, with alfalfa and corn. There is already a very considerable dairy farming industry in many of the old Yankee communities.

Another straw that shows how the agricultural wind is blowing in New England is the fact that its farmers are beginning to clamor for some of the attention which the Coolidge Administration and Congress are bestowing upon western agriculture. The other day the Lewiston (Me.) Sun, said editorially:

"The President thinks something can be done for the farmers. But the farmers of Maine must not get the notion that farmers means eastern farmers. Oh, no! The farmers to be aided are out west farmers. Out west is where farmers have been more prosperous than anywhere else in the world. New England farmers must not expect the President to get help for them. On the contrary, when something is done for the farmers out west it will be at the expense of the rest of us; including the farmers of Maine."

SLAVERY SHOWN IN MANY LANDS

(Continued from Page 1)

that forced labor without remuneration should be definitely prohibited. He also insists on the need for a Labor charter for subject races. Finally he asks for the insertion of a clause providing for the appointment of a special committee, and, if necessary, publish authentic information about slavery.

Sir Frederick's contention is that the proposed convention should "not merely be the maximum which the least progressive state will consent to, but the minimum which the leading nations will demand." Yet such is the jealousy with which the prerogatives of national sovereignty are guarded that the states represented on the committee at Geneva were unable to agree on a common formula that would permit the police vessels of a friendly nation to violate the sanctity of territorial waters to detain vessels suspected of being engaged in the traffic in human beings.

Opposition to Forced Labor

The conditional and temporary acquiescence given in the convention to the use of forced labor for private profit is the first sanction accorded to this kind of labor in any interna-

tionally in every form "shall be brought about progressively and as soon as possible." The same applies to numerous other reprehensible practices grouped in the convention under the heading "domestic slavery and similar conditions."

No one will question the philanthropy and excellent motives of the politicians who drafted the proposed convention, but at the same time it is easy to understand Sir Frederick Lugard's anxiety about the efficacy of the instrument they have prepared. When it is realized that the number of human beings involved can scarcely be under 1,000,000, and is put by many authorities at a much higher figure, the need for making the convention a real charter of human liberties becomes all the more apparent.

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DEMOCRATS OF MAINE GATHER

State Issues Are Expected to Play Most Important Part in Convention

PORTLAND, Me., March 23 (AP)—Delegates from all parts of Maine were gathered here today for the Democratic state convention to be held tomorrow. Party leaders expected that 1500 delegates would be present and that state issues as usual would play the most important part in the convention proceedings.

The state committee has invited Mayor Ernest L. McLean of Augusta, the only candidate at present for the Democratic nomination for Governor in the June primaries, to meet with it tonight.

Principal planks in the platform to be submitted to the convention will be discussed at this meeting. These will include prohibition and hydroelectric power export, banned under a law adopted in 1909 when Bert M. Fernald, United States Senator from Maine was Governor.

During the convention it is expected that the names of the Democratic candidates for Congress will become known. The Maine delegation in Congress now is solidly Republican.

Charles M. Starbird of Auburn, selected by the state committee as temporary chairman, will give the opening address at the convention. He is one of the youngest members of the party chosen for the temporary chairmanship. He was graduated from Bates College here, where he won honors in debating and went to England with the Bates team that first met Oxford.

William A. Oldfield, Representative in Congress from Arkansas, chairman of the Democratic National Congressional Committee and party whip in the House, will be the principal speaker at the convention.

Maine Republicans to Hear United States Senator Fess

AUGUSTA, Me., March 23 (AP)—Daniel F. Field of Phillips, chairman of the Republican State Committee, last night announced that the speakers outside the State who would address the Republican state convention, which will be held at Portland, April 6, would be Simeon D. Fess, United States Senator of Ohio, and Mrs. James E. Tillinghast, of Cambridge, Mass.

Mr. Field, who has just returned from a trip to Washington, also announced that he and the members of the Maine delegation in Congress had agreed that one of the points to stress in the platform to be adopted at the convention is a complete endorsement of the administration of President Coolidge with special reference to economy and tax reform.

There Are Quiet, Mansion-Lined Side Streets, or Roads, in Brookline of a Distinctly English Rural Atmosphere



FAIRCHILD AERIAL SURVEY INC., N.Y.C.

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RADIO TONIGHT

Tomorrow's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 6

Evening Features

FOR TUESDAY, MARCH 23
ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME

CNAC, Moncton, N. B. (291 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Bedtime stories; *And Ida*; 8—Gardening under direction of Prof. C. M. Wright; 9—Studio program by Moncton artists; 11—CNRA orchestra.

WMC, New York City (311 Meters)

6 p. m.—Oscott Vail and his McAlpin Steel Ensemble; 6:30—Furniture Mixture; 7—Twin Oaks Orchestra; 7:15—Arthur West Stevens; 8—Pace Institute program; 8:15—Palmer pen lesson; 9—Harry Rainless, "How to Drive an Automobile"; 10—Creole Folies; 10:30—Orchestra; 11—Belle and her McAlpin orchestra; 12—McAlpin Entertainers.

WPG, Atlantic City, N. J. (300 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Last minute news; 6:45—Programs; 7—Arthur West Stevens; 7:15—Elton Home dinner music; Bert Eastwood, director; 8—Ethel Raffay Fowler's show; 8:15—"The Day in Finance"; 8:30—Stock and meat report; 8:45—The Show conducted by John M. Morris; 8:50—Dinner dance, Morey Pearl's Orchestra; 8:45—News and weather; 7:30—George M. Putnam, president of New Hampshire state farm bureau federation, president Merrimack County Farmers' Exchange, former member of New Hampshire Legislature, spoke on behalf of agriculture; 7:45—Why I Joined the Boston Motor Club; 8—Cecil and Thomas W. Murray; 8—The Radian ensemble; 9—Porky night program, auspices Republic of Massachusetts; introduction of new members; 10—The Club of the Republican Club of Massachusetts; 10:30—Horn Club.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield, Mass. (242 and 333 Meters)

6:25 p. m.—Markets; 6:30—Sports; 6:45—Lorax ensemble; 7:15—Direction of Bob Patterson; 7:30—Third of a series of a course in journalism to be given at the Boston Evening Transcript, under the auspices of the Boston Daily News; 7:45—Sports and entertainment by the McAlpin orchestra; 8—McAlpin Entertainers.

WMC, New York City (311 Meters)

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WEI, Boston, Mass. (242 Meters)

4:45 p. m.—Stock market and business news; 5:15—"Good Joy" and "Good Luck" Cantor in popular songs; 6:45—Big Brother Club; Big Brother Club Ukulele stars; 7:15—"The Day in Finance"; 8:30—Stock and meat report; 8:45—The Show conducted by John M. Morris; 8:50—Dinner dance, Morey Pearl's Orchestra; 8:45—News and weather; 7:30—George M. Putnam, president of New Hampshire state farm bureau federation, president Merrimack County Farmers' Exchange, former member of New Hampshire Legislature, spoke on behalf of agriculture; 7:45—Why I Joined the Boston Motor Club; 8—Cecil and Thomas W. Murray; 8—The Radian ensemble; 9—Porky night program, auspices Republic of Massachusetts; introduction of new members; 10—The Club of the Republican Club of Massachusetts; 10:30—Horn Club.

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WRC, Washington, D. C. (469 Meters)

7 p. m.—"Show Shopping" by Leonard Hall, dramatic editor of the News; 7:10—Radio School of International Pictures; 7:30—Concert by the United States Marine Band; 8—Music; 8:15—Concert by Abe Lipschitz, pianist; 8:45—Charles Higgins, dramatic critic of W.P.; 9—Robert Frank, guest singer; 10—Ernest Awrenne and players; 10—Sam Gold, the "Mourning Baritone"; 11—Doris Hays and his orchestra; 12—McKnight's orchestra.

WVA, Philadelphia, Pa. (275 Meters)

6:45 p. m.—Hour of Songs and Stories with Fanny Crosby; 7:30—Institute of the Heart of the Sierras; 7:45—United States Marine Band; 8—Music; 8:15—Concert by Abe Lipschitz, pianist; 8:45—Charles Higgins, dramatic critic of W.P.; 9—Robert Frank, guest singer; 10—Ernest Awrenne and players; 10—Sam Gold, the "Mourning Baritone"; 11—Doris Hays and his orchestra; 12—McKnight's orchestra.

WCAC, Philadelphia, Pa. (275 Meters)

6:45 p. m.—"Monte Carlo," "Oldtimer," "The Girl in the Moonlight"; 7:30—"Music"; 7:45—"The Heart of the Sierras"; 8:15—"United States Marine Band"; 8:45—Concert by Abe Lipschitz, pianist; 9—Charles Higgins, dramatic critic of W.P.; 10—Robert Frank, guest singer; 11—Ernest Awrenne and players; 10—Sam Gold, the "Mourning Baritone"; 11—Doris Hays and his orchestra; 12—McKnight's orchestra.

WPAF, Dallas, Tex. (476 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—"Dixie String Band"; 10:15—Yaarab Semsem Band.

KSD, St. Louis, Mo. (465 Meters)

7 p. m.—National program from WEAZ, New York.

WDAF, Kansas City, Mo. (362 Meters)

7 p. m.—Marketgram and weather forecast; 8—Address, speaker under the auspices of the World Association of Greater Kansas City; the Tell-Ma-Story Hall; Music; 8:15—Trianon Ensemble; 9:45—Ted Weems' orchestra; 10:15—Dixie String Band.

WSB, Atlanta, Ga. (422 Meters)

6 p. m.—"Dixie String Band"; 10:15—Organ recital; Eugene Perazzo; 11—Entertainers; orchestra; quartet.

WHAS, Louisville, Ky. (400 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Concert by Eddie Ross, son and orchestra; 8—Music; 8:15—Art Frank, guest singer; 9—Ernest Awrenne and players; 10—Sam Gold, the "Mourning Baritone"; 11—Doris Hays and his orchestra; 12—McKnight's orchestra.

WKBK, Buffalo, N. Y. (405 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—"Shower Shopping" by Leonard Hall, dramatic editor of the News; 7:45—"The Day in Finance"; 8:15—Concert by Eddie Ross, son and orchestra; 8:45—Art Frank, guest singer; 9—Ernest Awrenne and players; 10—Sam Gold, the "Mourning Baritone"; 11—Doris Hays and his orchestra; 12—McKnight's orchestra.

WJZ, New York, N. Y. (325 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—"The Day in Finance"; 8:15—Talk, Cuban produce (Spanish); 9:25—Cuban winks; 10:30—Talk, Cuban produce (Spanish); 10:45—E. C. Evans.

CKAC, Montreal, Que. (411 Meters)

7 p. m.—Safety League talk; 7:15—Windsor dinner concert; Raoul Duquette, celloist; 8:30—Special radiocast; 9—Dinner concert; 10:30—Windham orchestra.

CKCL, Toronto, Ont. (527 Meters)

7 to 11 p. m.—Varied entertainment; 12—Concert including the Masonic Male Voice Choir and the Masonic Male Voice Choir.

KGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (390 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Dinner program; 8—Stock market and market periods, with reports on the important items; 8:15—University of Pittsburgh grain, wool, cotton, and produce markets; 8:45—University of Pittsburgh grain, wool, cotton, and produce markets.

WJZ, New York, N. Y. (325 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—"The Day in Finance"; 8:15—Talk, "Programs and Developments by General Electric Company"; 9:15—Talk, radio engineering department; 9:45—Song contest by William Nelson Park, Erie, Pa.; 10:30—E. C. Evans.

CKAC, Montreal, Que. (411 Meters)

7 p. m.—Safety League talk; 7:15—Windsor dinner concert; Raoul Duquette, celloist; 8:30—Special radiocast; 9—Dinner concert; 10:30—Windham orchestra.

WJAF, Havana, Cuba (400 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—G. E. concert; 9:15—Talk, Cuban produce (Spanish); 9:25—Cuban winks; 10:30—Talk, Cuban produce (Spanish); 10:45—E. C. Evans.

WBZ, Boston, Mass. (242 and 333 Meters)

6:25 p. m.—Markets; 6:30—Sports; 6:45—Lorax ensemble; 7:15—Direction of Bob Patterson; 7:30—Third of a series of a course in journalism to be given at the Boston Evening Transcript, under the auspices of the Boston Daily News; 7:45—Sports and entertainment by the McAlpin orchestra; 8—McAlpin Entertainers.

WJZ, New York, N. Y. (319 Meters)

8 to 11 p. m.—National program from WEAF, New York City.

State's Largest Town a Place of Homes and Shaded Avenues

\$4,858,351 BUDGET FOR CITY IS SIGNED

Has 'Close Call' in Council, but Mayor Finally Wins

Formal approval and signature by Mayor Nichols today made effective as of Jan. 1 the Boston municipal budget for 1926, as the City Council by a vote of 13 to 8 yesterday passed the appropriation ordinance carrying a total of \$43,558,351.

The grounds and buildings of the Brookline High School may be seen at the lower left of the picture; a more congested center of Brookline occupies the foreground. The entire center foreground is taken up by the Blake estate and the horseshoe-shaped Briggs Road playground with Washington Street winding diagonally down across the picture between them and on toward Brookline Village.

Beacon Street runs almost straight across the front of the picture, Commonwealth Avenue describes an arc above it, and beyond these are Cambridge Street and Brighton Avenue.

While long tiers of apartment houses are massed on Beacon Street and Commonwealth Avenue, there are rolling hills dotted with shaded trees, spacious houses surrounded by broad green lawns, shown in the accompanying aerial view, tell why Brookline is justly famed as a residential section, as well as being the State's largest town.

Two high hills are plainly discernible: Aspinwall Hill at the left beyond the High School, clearly marked by the circular roads about it, and Corey Hill in the center beyond Beacon Street. A number of other hills may be difficultly distinguished, from which commanding views of Boston and the surrounding country may be obtained.

At upper left may be seen the large block of Washington Heights apartments where Commonwealth Avenue runs out of the picture, and beyond these towers the Gothic spire of the Perkins Institute in Watertown on the Charles River. The long buildings in the upper center represent the red roofs of the Watertown Arsenal gleaming in the sunlight. Flashes of the Charles River may be seen in front of it as it winds along and out of the picture to the upper right; the tracks of the New York Central Railroad nearly parallel it.

The hill at the upper right, covered with a dark grove of trees, is the Mount Auburn Cemetery; once a favorite walk for Harvard students in the days of Emerson and Thoreau. Beyond these trees is Fresh Pond in Cambridge, and in front are the congested sections of Allston and Brighton.

Across the Charles River lies Cambridge on the right of the picture, Watertown to the left, while in the distant haze are Belmont and Arlington.

As voted by the City Council and approved by the Mayor today, but delayed by a "close call" in the council committee, a \$11,000 reduction was made by the City Council on appropriations.

The cuts recommended by the committee and approved later by the majority vote of the 21 councilmen present were as follows: Printing and binding of public documents, reduction of \$5000, from \$45,000 to \$40,000; water bills, reduction of \$6000 by omitting complicated preparation of those where use of water did not exceed fixed minimum; item for preparation cut from \$10,000 to \$9000 in public works department; item for mailing and postage cut from \$9800 to \$4800 in collecting department.

The hill at the upper right, covered with a dark grove of trees, is the Mount Auburn Cemetery; once a favorite walk for Harvard students in the days of Emerson and Thoreau. Beyond these trees is Fresh Pond in Cambridge, and in front are the congested sections of Allston and Brighton.

Across the Charles River lies Cambridge on the right of the picture, Watertown to the left, while in the distant haze are Belmont and Arlington.

Final reading was given to two new highway projects for making new highways and for new sewers.

At Boston Playhouses

"Seventh Heaven"

Hollis Street Theater—"Seventh Heaven," a play in three acts, by Austin Strong. Staged and presented by John Golden.

Bond...John W. Isencombe

Arlette...Pam Browning

Gohin...Ariel Kappeler

Grana...Gordon Moore

Forrest...Charles Gottschalk

Blonde...Richard Carlyle

De Chavillon...John W. Isencombe

Sergeant...James C. Lane

Uncle Georges...Harry Fornas

Anna Valentine...Lester West

Miss Arden...Joseph Lampighter...Lovel Joseph

B. F. Keith's</

BUS CONTROL NOW AN ISSUE IN CONGRESS

Cummins-Parker Bill to Use State Commissions as Federal Agencies

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 23—Regulation of interstate motorbus traffic, a new phase of the transportation problem, promises to loom large in the Congressional program for railroad and general transportation. Hundreds of railroads and public utility executives were present before the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee as hearings opened on the Cummins-Parker bill for regulation of interstate commerce by motor vehicles operating on public highways.

The question of state control over the fast-growing bus service operating over interstate territory shall be given to the Interstate Commerce Commission and how much shall be left to state bodies presents a difficult problem to Congress.

"Essentially Local" Problem

The hearings before the Senate committee are expected to last for some time as numerous state and railroad officials desire to be heard. The Cummins bill, as drawn up, recognizes the members of the National Association of Railroad and Public Utilities Commissioners, embodies their thought that so far as possible regulations should be carried on through existing state and local commissions functioning as federal agencies for purposes of administration. The right of appeal to the Interstate Commerce Commission in cases of conflict is given to applicants for licenses to operate motorbus systems.

The first witness, John A. Benton, general counsel of the National Association of Railroad and Public Utilities Commissioners, told the committee that this system represents the most economical and efficient method of regulation for motorbus transportation, guarantees the states primary control over the "essentially local" problem of motor vehicles, and prevents overloading of the Interstate Commerce Commission with additional duties.

"Is not this proposition a step toward decentralization?" Senator D. F. Peck (R.), Senator from Ohio, wanted to know. Mr. Benton believed it was, but insisted that local authority over the new system of transportation is better than "long distance" federal control.

Need for Legislation

He emphasized the point that applicants for licenses are guaranteed the right of appeal to the Interstate Commerce Commission and that the commission also is given authority to grant licenses where state laws do not permit local bodies to act in interstate cases. That body is also, under the provisions of the bill, to promulgate uniform accounting systems to be used by all motor carriers.

The need for legislation in the direction of motor bus regulation at the present session of Congress was emphasized by Mr. Benton, who said that the decision of the Supreme Court in the Duke case ended the exercise of power by state authorities so far as restriction of operation of motor vehicles in interstate commerce was concerned.

He pointed out that the bill provides for utilizing existing state bodies as federal agencies, such that regulatory commissions already exist in every state but Delaware.

GARAGE PROTESTED BY STUDENTS' UNION

Join St. Stephens Street Home Owners in Plea

Following protests by representatives of the Boston Students' Union, the Church of the Messiah, A. A. Sutherland of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, local business leaders and owners of apartment houses and other realty proprietors, the Boston Board of Street Commissioners is considering today the petition of the Opera Garage, Inc., for permit to erect a 250-car public garage with a 2000-gallon well for gasoline at 127 St. Stephen Street, Back Bay.

Harold F. Reed appeared at the hearing yesterday as attorney for the petitioner, and argued that parking conditions were such in St. Stephen St. et al. that a public garage of adequate capacity would be a convenience and accommodation to St. Stephen Street residents. Real estate firms and some property owners sent to the commission letters favoring the project.

Representatives of the students union argued that the installation of a large public garage would destroy the street as a locality appealing to students and those seeking quiet city residential conditions.

TRAFFIC LAWS STUDY ASKED OF LEGISLATURE

James F. Cavanaugh, formerly state senator, representing the Boston Motor Club, appeared before the House Ways and Means Committee today in favor of a resolve providing for a special commission to study what changes in the laws are necessary to promote the expeditious trial and disposition of violations of local traffic by-laws and ordinances and minor violations of state traffic laws.

The resolve is based on several bills, including the measure of the motor club for the establishment of traffic bureaus throughout the State to handle minor violations of the automobile laws. The special commission would consist of the chief justice of the municipal court of Boston, the commissioner of public safety and the Registrar of Motor Vehicles. There was no opposition.

LECTURE ON CALIFORNIA
An illustrated lecture on "California the Beautiful and the Wonders of the Great Southwest" will be given by Henry Warren Poor at the University Club this evening at 8 o'clock. Dinner will be served at 6 o'clock. Bowen Tufts is chairman of the University Club Entertainment Committee.

DUAL CENTENNIAL TO BE CELEBRATED

Two Lowell Masonic Bodies to Unite in Observances

LOWELL, Mass., March 23 (Special)—A Masonic event of more than passing interest will be held here May 9 and 10 when the dual centennial of Mt. Horeb Royal Arch Chapter and Ahasuerus Council Royal and Select Masters will be celebrated.

On Sunday, May 9, both bodies will assemble at the Temple and proceed to St. Anne's Episcopal church where appropriate services will be conducted by the pastor, the Rev. Appleton Grannis. It was in this church that the Council was instituted 100 years ago.

On Monday, May 10 in the afternoon there will be a reception in the Masonic Temple to grand officers of the chapter followed by services to be announced later. Both the Chapter and the Council will sponsor a concert in the Lowell Memorial Auditorium at 8 p.m., and there will be dancing.

The following grand officers will attend: Clarence M. Dunbar, Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery Knights Templars of Massachusetts and Rhode Island; Arthur D. Prince, Grand Master of the Grand Council of Massachusetts; Harry G. Pollard, Grand High Priest of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Massachusetts, and J. Albert Blake, General Grand High Priest of the General Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the United States.

HONORS ANNOUNCED AT BATES COLLEGE

LEWISTON, Me., March 23 (Special)—Commencement honors were announced at Bates College today as follows: Langdon C. Mc-Grath, Lewiston; Ethel M. Manning, Auburn; Ruth A. Southwick, Lewis L. Miller, Wollaston, Mass.; Russell C. Tuck, Greene, Philosophy; Elsie L. Greene, Turner; Ada M. Mandelman, Lewiston; Gwendolen Purington, Auburn; John P. Davis, Washington, D. C.; James A. Howell, Chelsea, Mass.; Harry A. Smith, Winchester, Mass., Natural science; William E. Carll, Waterboro; Ellen P. Parker, Augusta; Eleanor C. Sturgis, Portland; Iwao Matsunaga, New York City; Harold H. Walker, Portland; Byron F. Wilcox, Putnam, Conn.; Miss Manning, Mr. Tuck and Mr. Wilcox have additional honor in philosophy, and Mr. Walker in philosophy and languages.

WORLD ISSUES STUDY IN HIGH SCHOOLS URGED

AMHERST, Mass., March 23 (AP)—A plan for revision of the high school curriculum so as to acquaint pupils with international problems that have arisen since the World War was voiced today by Prof. Harold O. Rugg, of Teachers' College, New York, speaking before 400 delegates at the annual state conference of junior and senior high school principals and deans of girls.

At the meeting, the committee adjourned, Martin Lomanney, North End political leader, addressed them and pleaded that the homes and shops of people in his district should not be condemned for the highway. Instead, he reviewed a plan proposed by him before the committee last week, which involves a crossing of Boston & Maine freight yards, and the widening of certain existing streets.

Bentley W. Warren, attorney for State Street financial interests, testified to a general approval of the loop highway plan, but urged more consideration be given the pedestrian. Thousands in the financial district go from office building to office building, to the post office, the City Hall, the banks, the Custom House, the courts, etc. At present, Mr. Warren said, lanes of traffic bisect business districts and seriously retard free communication on foot. He advocated construction of wider sidewalks and large "safety zones" in the middle of streets.

**DALLAS LORE SHARP
EXTENDS HIS COURSE**

Dallas Lore Sharp, widely known lecturer and essayist, will give an additional lecture in the series which was to have ended last week, when, on next Saturday noon, he speaks for the seventh time at Jacob Sleeper Hall, Boston University, 688 Boylston Street, under auspices of the college and extension course division of the university. Professor Sharp's subject during the series has been "The Writer." He gives the additional lecture on request of the large group that has attended the previous one.

BRILLIANT LUNAR HALO SEEN
PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 23 (AP)—An unusually brilliant display of a lunar halo, or ring about the moon, was seen in Rhode Island last night. The circle was perfect in form about the moon, having a radius of about 22 degrees. The local weather bureau declared the circle was caused by high, thin clouds completely surrounding the area of the moon.

**Profession of Home Making
Called Nation's Greatest**

20,000,000 Home Makers in Country Form Greatest Industry and Group of Purchasing Agents, Women's Republican Club Members Told

As teachers are trained "on the job" and business men and women have opportunity to take professional courses at the same time that they are pursuing their business, so the housewife and mother should be able to train herself for her "job" at the same time that she is performing it, was the consensus at the symposium on "Home Making, the Greatest Profession," at the Women's Republican Club this afternoon.

Miss Schuyler F. Herron, director of the home information bureau of the Eastern States Agricultural and Industrial League, conducted the symposium which closed a series of six round-table discussions on the home and social status of the family. One was on the child in the family, another on the youth in the family and out of it, a third on educational factors such as motion pictures and Sunday supplements.

A Group of 20,000,000

In opening the discussion Mrs. Herron stated that with more than 20,000,000 women in the United States engaged in home making, it becomes the greatest industry in the country, with the housewives forming the largest group of purchasing agents. The census of 1920 showed that \$72,000,000,000 had been placed in the Nation's pay envelopes, and of this, \$52,000,000,000 had been spent in the home in the maintenance of the home. Let women come to their job usually wholly or, at most, inadequately prepared.

Presented in such figures, the need for training for the job of housewifery was apparent, she said.

This should improve dignity and make more interesting the work of the housewife, for the greater good of the individual members of the family, and for the Nation as a whole, for in the end it was the home that had the greatest influence on the various industries and activities of the Nation.

The proper conduct of the home in all its relations, economic, industrial and ethical, would be a mighty

BOSTON'S TRADE SPREAD SOUGHT

New Centers Needed Away From Congested Areas Is View of Charles L. Carr

Urging that Boston business should spread out and seek new centers apart from the congested downtown district, Charles L. Carr, chairman of the Boston Finance Commission and dissenting member of the commission which recommended construction of a loop highway in downtown Boston, told the Legislature's Committee on Municipal Finance and Metropolitan Affairs late yesterday that such expansion is one answer to problems of congestion.

At the final public hearing of the committee, late yesterday afternoon, the Chapter and the Council will sponsor a concert in the Lowell Memorial Auditorium at 8 p.m., and there will be dancing.

The following grand officers will attend: Clarence M. Dunbar, Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery Knights Templars of Massachusetts and Rhode Island; Arthur D. Prince, Grand Master of the Grand Council of Massachusetts; Harry G. Pollard, Grand High Priest of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Massachusetts, and J. Albert Blake, General Grand High Priest of the General Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the United States.

MARLBORO SETTLED INDEPENDENCE YEAR

New Hampshire Town to Celebrate Anniversary

MARLBORO, N. H., March 23 (AP)—Marlboro was incorporated as a town a few months after the Declaration of Independence. Its one hundred and fiftieth anniversary will be celebrated in connection with this year's Old Home Day observances.

Granted in 1752 by the Masonian Proprietors to residents of Derry and Dunstable under the name of Monadnock No. 5, the territory was sold to Massachusetts men, William Barker of Westboro, Mass., was the first man to penetrate the forest which then covered all this part of the State and established a permanent home here in 1764. Others from Westboro and the adjoining towns of Marlboro, Southboro and Bolton followed.

The place was first called New Marlboro and incorporated as Marlboro. Located just southeast of the city of Keene, and on the west side of Monadnock Mountain, the town has been favored with sites for small industries on two branches of the Ashuelot River and other streams. Its present manufactures include boxes, toys, lumber, blankets, satins and granite. Its population in 1920 was 1380.

COPELAND LECTURE COURSE ANNOUNCED

English Literature Chosen for Summer School Theme

Prof. Charles Townsend Copeland, Boylston professor of rhetoric and oratory at Harvard, will again give one course and several public readings in the Harvard Summer School of Arts and Sciences and of Education in Cambridge on July 6 and ends on Aug. 14.

His course will be on the history of English literature in the nineteenth century and the class meetings will come each morning at 11 o'clock. Last year Professor Copeland's course was on English literature of the eighteenth century.

The evening lectures and readings by Professor Copeland, which were omitted last year, will be given in the new lecture hall, and will be open to the public. This is a continuation of a custom inaugurated years ago.

**CARPENTERS WIN
WAGE INCREASES**

Provisions wherein members of the Carpenters' District Council will receive wage increases were contained in an agreement, reached yesterday at a meeting between representatives of the Building Trades Employers' Association and the Carpenters' District Council. The largest increase was awarded to outside carpenters who will receive a 15-cent advance, making the total hourly wage \$1.25.

Shop and mill workers will receive a 10-cent increase giving them an hourly wage of \$1.10, while bridge carpenters and pile drivers will receive a 15-cent increase which will bring their hourly rate up to \$1.15. A further general increase of 2½ cents an hour was agreed upon to become effective on April 1, 1927.

The new wage rates will affect approximately 10,000 carpenters. The new contract extends over a period of two years.

**SNOW IN FEBRUARY
CUT CAR LICENSING**

Less Than Half Registered Than Same Year Ago

Due to the heavy weather of February, registrations of motor vehicles for the month in Massachusetts were less than half the total for the same month of 1925. Just 15,432 passenger and commercial cars were registered as compared with 40,333 in February of 1925.

For the three months to Feb. 28, 43,584 passenger cars and trucks were licensed, compared with 41,023 in the same three months of the previous fiscal year.

Fees collected by the Registry of Motor Vehicles for the three months appealed to \$1,748,826, or, roughly \$2,500,000 under the total for the entire 1925 year. Of course, the higher registration fees now in effect are reflected herein. For the February quarter of 1925 fees amounted to \$4,883,039.

The record of motor registrations in Massachusetts for February and the three months ended Feb. 28 follows, with comparisons:

**DRY ENFORCEMENT IN
HOLYOKE DISCUSSED**

An illustrated lecture on "California the Beautiful and the Wonders of the Great Southwest" will be given by Henry Warren Poor at the University Club this evening at 8 o'clock. Dinner will be served at 6 o'clock. Bowen Tufts is chairman of the University Club Entertainment Committee.

Induction of B. U. President on May 15 Is to Be Radiocast

Entire Ceremony at Symphony Hall Can Be Heard by Radio Audience—Believed to Be First Event of Its Kind on Air

and Dr. Marsh will deliver his inaugural address.

More than 100 college presidents and delegates representing as many colleges and universities will be present. With the Boston University trustees, they will form in Horticultural Hall and march in academic procession into Symphony Hall. The deans and faculties will follow. Representative groups from the student body, the public, learned societies and other fields and organizations will also attend.

The name selected is singularly apt in the case of Quincy's exposition.

Following the inauguration there will be a luncheon at Hotel Somerset at which William M. Warren, dean of the University College of Liberal Arts will preside. Half a dozen leading educators will make brief addresses. Present at the luncheon will be the visiting university heads, the delegates, and the trustees of the university.

Following the academic procession there will be an invocation, John L. Bates, formerly Governor of Massachusetts, will present the university seal to Dr. Marsh and speak briefly. The university men's glee club of 100 voices will sing twice.

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ICE HAMPERS FINNISH TRADE

Exports to America Delayed
—Government to Establish Air Mail Line

HELSINGFORS, Finland, March 5 (Special Correspondence)—The inhibition of two tours a week on the Abo-Stockholm Steamship Line is causing the Finnish exporters a good deal of anxiety as they fear a loss of prestige among the American buyers. An unusually severe winter has nearly closed the waterways to Sweden and to Russia from Finland since before Christmas. The ice-breakers on hand have not always been strong enough to open the way for the steamers, with a result that besides the great danger to which the boats were subjected, the mails and cargoes that had been delayed from day to week. The ice is thick in Åland Sea that from 10 to 15 steamers have been waiting there.

ENLARGED BRIDGE OR UNDERSEA TUBE IS PROPOSED FOR VENICE

Contrary to Ancient Tradition, Inhabitants See Need of Expedited Connections With Mainland—"Splendid Isolation" No Longer Appreciated

ROME, March 15 (Special Correspondence)—According to the laws and statutes of ancient Venice, all citizens suspected of conspiring to join the island-city to the mainland by means of bridges, dykes or other artificial devices, were proclaimed traitors to their country. For the Queen of the Adriatic was proud and jealous of her "splendid isolation."

If the laws enacted by the ancient Doves were still in force, the whole population of Venice would be liable to impeachment under the charge of treason. As at the present moment has public opinion run so high on the subject, there is practically unanimous feeling as to the urgent necessity of facilitating the communications of this city with the mainland, but where people disagree is on the question of whether the bridge built by the Austrians 80 years ago, a heavy brick affair spanning four kilometers of laguna as far as Marghera, should be further enlarged so as to allow of greater traffic, or whether a tube should be dug right underneath the intervening stretch of shallow sea to the mainland.

Both Plans Have Support

Both plans have enthusiastic supporters. Those who are in favor of a development of the already existing bridge point out that its solid brick arches, 22 in number, have stood the wear and tear of nearly a century, despite the fact that it carries two railway lines, overburdened with heavy traffic.

INLAND TOWNS SUPPORT BOATS

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 12—The realization by the inland towns of England that, although they are not directly on the sea, their interests are intricately linked with the seaports is shown by the custom which many of them have of buying lifeboats. The city of Nottingham although always a strong supporter of the national lifeboat service which in Great Britain is maintained through voluntary contributions has now raised a special fund of more than £5,000 for the purchase of a motor lifeboat. The craft will be called the City of Nottingham and will be stationed at Folkestone. Birmingham, Northamptonshire, and Westmoreland are now raising similar funds, while Manchester, Winchester, and Oldham already have boats at various places on the coast.

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The Quaintness That Is Barrie Felt Again in Revisiting Thrums

In Spite of Invasion of Factory and Motor Car, Echoes of Past Are Still Heard by Those With Ears to Hear

EVERYONE who visits Thrums—the little town of Kirriemuir which hides itself behind the hills near the east coast of Scotland—climbs the Brae, that rises as it were from the hollow of a cup, to see the cottage which Barrie has made famous. It consists of a but and a ben, with a tiny garden in front, and its garret window com-

lom, and he can enlighten you on an interesting transition. Men were weavers in the old days, and a beautifully designed cloth or a seamless shirt was a triumph of execution. Women took up the yoke when steam provided the power, and the click of the shuttle quickened and grew inconsistent with the volume.

Through his mind's eye the man



The Cottage in Kirriemuir Around Which Barrie Wrote "A Window in Thrums."

mands a view of the world as if through a telescope. So like neighboring houses is this humble dwelling that you are apt to miss it as you pass in a char-a-bancs over the rutted road, unless you are on the alert.

Natives of Kirriemuir

But you do not trust to the view from a char-a-bancs. Rather do you get off at the square, and leave it to "shank's naggy" to carry you back to "The Window in Thrums." It is idle to enter the cottage and expect to find the interior tally exactly with Barrie's description. Barrie was never inside its rooms. Yet he set upon the house as the scene of his story because of its quaint look and its fine situation, and although its thatched roof has given way to slate, the whitewashed walls are still there. Nor did his characters—Jess, Leebey and Hendry—have living counter-

parts. The lovable qualities of Jess, he confessed, he got from his mother, and the sad ending of the son, Jimmie, from his wife, Condie, and did not return until too late, he allowed to stand against the protestations of publishers, even though it was his own thoughts. Yet, there are men in Thrums not unlike his Tammas Haggart and Sneyck Hobart. Is not the postman who asks you to wait until he gets the "sweet oot o' mouth" before he answers you, and who sees the promise of a good day in clouds, a humorist? Of the veteran, leaning heavily on a walking stick as he tells all the latest news, a bellman?

Beginning of Prosperity

Over there on the Commonby, a stone's throw from the house at the top of the Brae, the man you see sitting on a public seat gazing at the burn below, or at the mill past which it winds, probably recalls the period in Thrums history which was decisive. For the hand loom clung to Thrums long after it gave up battle elsewhere against the power

of the steam can probably see the factory in the hollow draw to itself all the looms in the district, as a magnet brings toward it the needles within its influence. He can see the shallow burn discolored where once it was clean. He can watch the children romp and play in the trampled grass as they did 60 years ago, and run bands to "school thegither"—a school, commodious and modern, not the unpretentious building where the dominie held sway. He can see motors race where horses ran; and by taking a step or two to the busy square, can detect the ironmonger—who used to hang his frysans out when the sun was driving the morning mists away—bloom forth as the owner of a spacious, speckless storehouse of up-to-date appliances.

It is difficult not to linger on the changes in Thrums. Yet, when allowed for, they leave the town essentially what it was and the hills and glens that lead to it still wear a carpet of heather, and keep their sides green, where the bracken is rooted in the soil. Lumley Den, but seven miles distant—how restful and serene in its dress of purple and green! How restful in the shade of red firs and sturdy oak! How often has it echoed to the gleeful sounds of merrymakers! And no more so than Glen Ogilvie, with its post office that is a candy store, and its lieveland to have run into 500,000 copies.

Outside the interest shown in Barrie's "Window in Thrums" scarcely anything is done in Kirriemuir to exploit the achievements of its famous native son. His long residence in London and infrequent visits to the north may account for that. To ask for the birthplace of Barrie is to puzzle many of its residents, but everybody knows the cottage at the top of the Brae, for that was the cottage where Thrums started its literary career.

scattered, rude dwellings so inspiring to the beholder.

The Kailyard School

It is to Thrums that one must look for what is best in modern Scottish story-telling. For it was there the Kailyard School—as the imitators of Barrie call to it—began its genesis. Before Barrie wrote his idylls there seemed to be a blight on everything Scottish. Indeed, he had difficulty in finding a publisher. But once his tales met the public gaze, the demand grew for stories in the Scottish dialect, with the result that there sprang up a crop of writers who flourished in his path. His success spurred Ian MacLaren and S. R. Crockett, not to mention a host of lesser lights, to take up the pen; and MacLaren's "Beside the Bonnie Briar Bush" alone is be-

whether a combine agreement or an activity is of such a kind or of such importance that it is liable to report to the controlling office.

Important provisions passed in the Odelsting include that companies with a capital of 1,000,000 kroner or more, upon request must submit their yearly accounts to the controlling council. The protocols of the board and minute books are subject to examination by the controlling agencies. This provision is valid for all those who are liable to report.

NORWAY PLANS TRUST CONTROL

Lower House Passes Measure Designed to Prevent Unfair Monopolies

OSLO, Norway, March 5 (Special Correspondence)—A bill for the control of trusts and cartels has been passed in the Odelsting, the Storting's lower chamber, and will shortly come up for final treatment in the Lagting which constitutes the Storting's upper chamber. The law is considered a very drastic one.

Although there is no trust formation in Norway that can in any respect compare with those of some other countries, a movement has been existent since the nineties toward forming trusts to regulate competition. Class unions were more closely united and new ones established, and country-wide unions were organized in several industries. The Norwegian Union of Industries and the Merchants' Guild created very strong organizations in 1919.

In 1916 a Royal Commission was appointed to consider the question of legislation against trusts and cartels. The commission submitted its report in 1921, and upon the evidence collected by that commission the present bill has been framed. The Odelsting, however, has subjected it to important amendments.

It was decided in the Odelsting that a controlling office for monopolies and combines will be established with a controlling council in the shape of a court of appeal. The head of the office is not to have a seat in the council. The controlling council can demand that the following types of business should be reported to the controlling office:

1. Combines of business men, provided they have made or intend to make obligatory provisions on inquiries aiming at the regulation of price, production or sales conditions of essential importance to the Norwegian market.

2. Agreements for the same purpose.

3. Business men who in their activity exert essential influence upon the prices of the commodities or yields, influencing the Norwegian market.

4. Those who own or are in charge of a plant which is either a subdivision of or under influence of a foreign plant or a combine of foreign plants, who exert an essential influence upon the prices of the commodities or yields relating to one or more countries.

The controlling council decided

Lord Astor Pledges for Drastic Policy—Advocates a Referendum

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 12—Invited by Miss Royden to speak at Eccleston Hallhouse on a recent Sunday afternoon, Lord Astor addressed a large and sympathetic audience on "Fundamentals of the Drink Problem," and evoked repeated demonstrations of approval of a drastic anti-liquor policy.

Lord Astor gave facts and figures showing that, although drinking had decreased because of the shortened hours of sale and the increased price and reduced strength of spirits and beer, the problem is worse than when England was at its best and better able to withstand the drain upon its resources.

Last year, the trade, which opposed every effort toward sobriety, kept for themselves, after taxation had been deducted, £44,000, he said. Lord Astor reiterated assertion that the interests of the trade were irreconcilable with those of the Nation was felt to be unanswerable.

Lord Astor dealt with its religious aspects.

He said that if liquor-drinking was not a sin, it was often a broad avenue that led to sin, diminishing one's moral control.

Lord Astor advocated resort to the referendum on this question, so that the will of the people might prevail and local experiments be facilitated. He said it was better to proceed through local option rather than by way of national prohibition, for which public opinion is not ripe.

He mentioned that the liquor trade was making strenuous efforts to get inside the Labor Party and warned members of all parties to resist its encroachments, for it was always on the side of reaction.

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RADIO

Radio Programs

Tonight's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 4B

INDIVIDUALITY MARKS GERMAN RADIO SCHEME

Peculiarities and Dialects of Nine Areas Are the Basis of Plan

BERLIN. March 5 (Special Correspondence) — Radiocasting began in America in 1919 and in Germany at the end of 1923. Although German radiocasting is only two years old, it has already made astonishing progress. This month's statistics show that there are now 1,108,845 licensed listeners-in, the Berlin area alone accounting for 500,000. Each license costs 24 marks a year. The money is collected through the local post office in monthly installments and so far the public has not protested at the charge.

In organizing radiocasting it was found advisable to divide up the Reich into nine separate areas corresponding to the intellectual peculiarities and different dialects of the various federal states. There are independent sending stations at Berlin, Munich, Leipzig, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Hamburg, Muenster, Stuttgart, Breslau and Konigsberg. Each of these nine cities has a program to which its own opera house and its own university contribute. Owing to the liberation of the first zone of occupation a new center is being set up at Cologne. It is thought that with the organization of this new district, which includes such big factory areas as Dusseldorf, Remschen and Solingen, an additional 200,000 recruits will be added to the list. By the end of 1926 Germany ought to total some 2,000,000 listeners.

When radiocasting first started here, programs consisted in the main of classical music. It was soon found, however, that a large proportion of the audiences failed to appreciate such high-class entertainment. The character of the music provided has since been gradually adjusted to suit the tastes of the different classes of the community who are encouraged freely to express their approval or disapproval of the fare provided. The director of the Berlin Rundfunk, as radiocasting is called here, tells me that he receives on an average no fewer than 500 letters a day from his "clients." As some 80 per cent of these epistles are couched in complimentary terms, his selection committee feels that it has now gauged the needs of its public pretty accurately.

Not long ago certain Berliners were, for instance, loud in their protests against the dance music provided regularly from 10:30 to 12 p.m. on the ground that it was too old-fashioned. They wanted, they said, to have up-to-date jazz to dance to, and cited the London Savoy orchestra as a model. On every other evening Berlin is accordingly now provided with the demanded popular desires.

One week goes by, however, without Berlin having a performance of grand opera radiocast from one of its three big assisted opera houses. For example, if Wagner's "Flying Dutchman" is not given, a couple of days beforehand men will be standing at the busiest street corners offering passers-by a "book of the words" for fourpence.

Last Easter "Parsifal" was radiocast from the Opera House in Unter den Linden with Max von Schillings conducting the performances, but for all ordinary occasions the more melodious "Lohengrin" is preferred. The lighter sort of operetta too has legions of devotees.

As is natural in so studios a country, radiocasting is being utilized more and more for educational purposes, and there is hardly a natural scientific subject on which lectures are not delivered. Even shorthand is taught over the wireless! The difficulty to the writer is told to get the university professor when radiocasting his wisdom to steer clear of politics. During the last month for instance there was always a danger that when lecturing on geology one professor would drift into a discourse on the sins of Mussolini.

Great interest is shown in foreign languages and the half-hour talks delivered each evening in English, French, Spanish, Swedish or Esperanto everywhere find eager audiences. The German working man is especially keen to learn English, to making use of it in the United States later on. The English lessons transmitted from the special station at Koenigsberghausen, near Berlin, on wavelength 1300 meters are followed with keen interest in a radius that includes Sweden and the Baltic States. The Swedes are said to be extraordinarily enthusiastic about these Berlin lessons in spoken English.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following: Mrs. Margaret Mather Bross, East Orange, N. J.; Mrs. Eliza F. Kirke, St. Thomas, Ont.; Mr. M. Kirke, Toronto, Ont.; A. H. Jarvis, Ottawa, Can.; Catherine G. Jarvis, Ottawa, Can.; Elizabeth Dibble, Pasadena, Calif.

BUILDINGS EXPOSITION OPENS

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 23 (Special) — More than 100 exhibitors took part in preparing the Annual Better Buildings' Exposition which opened this morning in the auditorium. All types of building structures, interior and exterior fixtures, household machinery, plumbing and heating plants, are on exhibition in the two floors of the auditorium. The exposition is conducted by the Building Trades Employers' Association.

RADIO

Radio Programs

Tonight's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 4B

Evening Features

FOR WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WPA, Havana, Cuba (400 Meters)

8 p.m.—Cuban Army Band, 9—Tellers, Dr. Fernando Ortiz, "Commercial Aspects of Good Roads," 9:10—Cuban Army Band.

CBC, Ottawa, Ont. (435 Meters)

7 p.m.—Children's half hour, Aunt Bessie, 7:30—Dominion Department of Agriculture concert, orchestra, 8—Chateaud Laurier, Canadian orchestra, 8:30—Trio Concert, Canadian Cossack violinist; M. Victor Nolet, violinist; et al; piano, Mme. Victor Nolet.

CFA, Toronto, Ont. (337 Meters)

6 p.m.—McGill University band, 6:30—The CBC, 7:30—Dominion Department of Agriculture concert, orchestra, 8—Trio Concert, Canadian Cossack violinist; M. Victor Nolet, violinist; et al; piano, Mme. Victor Nolet.

WPA, Pontiac, Mich. (517 Meters)

7 p.m.—Jean Goldkette's Petite Symphony Orchestra; soloists, 7:45—Chief Radio Broadcast, 8—Jean Goldkette and his orchestra under the direction of Owen Ellington and soloists, 11—Recital, "The Merry Old Chief," and his "Radio Jesters."

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

WBZ, Winona, Minn. (354 Meters)

7:50 p.m.—Musical program by Irvine Plumm and his orchestra, 8:30—Dominion Department of Agriculture concert, orchestra, 8:30—Canadian Service, 9—Tellers, Dr. D. Edwards and his Hollenden Orchestra, 9—Public Auditorium Program, 11—Dance music by Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians.

WEAF, Boston, Mass. (348 Meters)

5:45 p.m.—McGill University band and market report, 6—Events of the day, 6:30—Joe Rines and his orchestra, 6:45—Big Brothers, 7:30—College Radio Broadcast, 8—New York City, 9:15—Merry Makers, 9:30—Saxophone Octet, 10—Troubadours, 10—Musical.

WBZ, Boston, Springfield, Mass. (24 and 323 Meters)

6:25 p.m.—Market report and news items, 6:30—Children's stock market and news items, 6:45—Events of the day, 6:45—Joe Rines and his orchestra, 7:30—College Radio Broadcast, 8—New York City, 9:15—Merry Makers, 9:30—Saxophone Octet, 10—Troubadours.

WPA, New York City (492 Meters)

6:05 p.m.—Stock reports and news items, 6:30—Children's bedtime story, 7—Dinner program from Eastman Theater, 8—Benjamin M. Knox and vocalists, 9—Lily in English, 10—McGill University band, 10:15—McGill University band, 10:30—Accordions selections by Angelo Cattaneo, 8:45—Recital by the WPA, 9:15—Children's stock market and news items, 9:30—Saxophone Octet, 10—Accordions.

WGT, Schenectady, N. Y. (350 Meters)

6 p.m.—Stock reports and news items, 6:30—Children's weather report, 7:25—From Better Homes Exposition, 8—Benjamin M. Knox and vocalists, 9—Lily in English, 10—McGill University band, 10:15—McGill University band, 10:30—Accordions.

WMB, Chicago, Ill. (250 Meters)

7 p.m.—Trianon Duo, "Monte Blue," Hour with Uncle Judd Mortime Lewis, 8:30—Jack Willrich's orchestra, 9:30—Dinner program from St. Agatha's, 10—Children's weather report and closing grain markets, 10:05—Program arranged by Fairbank Chamber of Commerce, 10:15—McGill University band, 10:30—Accordions.

WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)

8 p.m.—Program from Station WEAF, New York, the Mystery Merrymakers, 9:30—Dinner program, 10—Children's weather report and closing grain markets, 10:05—Program arranged by Fairbank Chamber of Commerce, 10:15—McGill University band, 10:30—Accordions.

WPA, New York City (492 Meters)

5:45 p.m.—Stock reports and news items, 6:30—Children's bedtime story, 7—Dinner program from Eastman Theater, 8—Benjamin M. Knox and vocalists, 9—Lily in English, 10—McGill University band, 10:15—McGill University band, 10:30—Accordions.

WJZ, New York City (495 Meters)

7 p.m.—Commodore Concert Orchestra, 8—New York University Concert, 8:30—Days, banjoist, Sylvain Rodger, 9:30—Children's musical program, 10—Children's concert, 10:15—Parody Orchestra, 11:30—Jack Dunn's orchestra, 12—McAlpin Entertainers.

WMB, Chicago, Ill. (217 Meters)

7 p.m.—Commodore Concert Orchestra, 8—New York University Concert, 8:30—Days, banjoist, Sylvain Rodger, 9:30—Children's musical program, 10—Children's concert, 10:15—Parody Orchestra, 11:30—Jack Dunn's orchestra, 12—McAlpin Entertainers.

WMB, Chicago, Ill. (270 Meters)

7 p.m.—Oriole orchestra, dinner concert, Florence Behrend, soprano; Frank Greif, tenor; Frank Bordner, baritone, 8:30—Dinner program, 9—Orchestra, 9:30—Oriole Marimba Band, special numbers, 9:45—News flashes, 11—Oriole orchestra, dance numbers; Irene Kellie, 12—Children's theater organ, Art Link, announcing, 1 a.m.—Night Club, Florence Behrend, soprano, 12—Oriole orchestra, impromptu revue.

WKB, Chicago, Ill. (250 Meters)

7 p.m.—Trianon Duo, "Monte Blue," Hour with Uncle Judd Mortime Lewis, 8:30—Jack Willrich's orchestra, 9:30—Dinner program, 10—Children's weather report and closing grain markets, 10:05—Program arranged by Fairbank Chamber of Commerce, 10:15—McGill University band, 10:30—Accordions.

WPA, New York City (492 Meters)

5:45 p.m.—Stock reports and news items, 6:30—Children's bedtime story, 7—Dinner program from Eastman Theater, 8—Benjamin M. Knox and vocalists, 9—Lily in English, 10—McGill University band, 10:15—McGill University band, 10:30—Accordions.

WMB, Portland, Ore. (92 Meters)

7 p.m.—Trianon Duo, "Monte Blue," Hour with Uncle Judd Mortime Lewis, 8:30—Jack Willrich's orchestra, 9:30—Dinner program, 10—Children's weather report and closing grain markets, 10:05—Program arranged by Fairbank Chamber of Commerce, 10:15—McGill University band, 10:30—Accordions.

WMB, Portland, Ore. (92 Meters)

7 p.m.—Dinner, 8—Concert, 9—Concert vocal and instrumental music, 10—Concert from studio.

KGO, San Francisco, Calif. (490 Meters)

8 p.m.—Artists' program, 9—Program of dance music, Reg Code directing, 10—Waldemar Lind and the States Orches-

tra, 11—Henry Hall, 12—Children's program, 13—Parade, 14—Henry Hall, 15—Children's program, 16—Children's program, 17—Henry Hall, 18—Children's program, 19—Children's program, 20—Children's program, 21—Henry Hall, 22—Children's program, 23—Henry Hall, 24—Children's program, 25—Henry Hall, 26—Children's program, 27—Henry Hall, 28—Children's program, 29—Henry Hall, 30—Children's program, 31—Henry Hall, 32—Children's program, 33—Henry Hall, 34—Children's program, 35—Henry Hall, 36—Children's program, 37—Henry Hall, 38—Children's program, 39—Henry Hall, 40—Children's program, 41—Henry Hall, 42—Children's program, 43—Henry Hall, 44—Children's program, 45—Henry Hall, 46—Children's program, 47—Henry Hall, 48—Children's program, 49—Henry Hall, 50—Children's program, 51—Henry Hall, 52—Children's program, 53—Henry Hall, 54—Children's program, 55—Henry Hall, 56—Children's program, 57—Henry Hall, 58—Children's program, 59—Henry Hall, 60—Children's program, 61—Henry Hall, 62—Children's program, 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Women Who Have Achieved Distinction in Commerce, Politics, the Arts and Crafts



¶ The Hon. Lettice Harbord, daughter of Lord and Lady Suffield, is one of England's leading farmers. She distributes produce from her fields to the needy.

Fotograms, N. Y.

¶ Called Wellesley's prettiest girl, Miss Catherine McGahey of Beardsville, N. J., has been selected as senior tree day mistress of the college, an honor which tradition decrees goes only to the fairest.

Wide World Photos

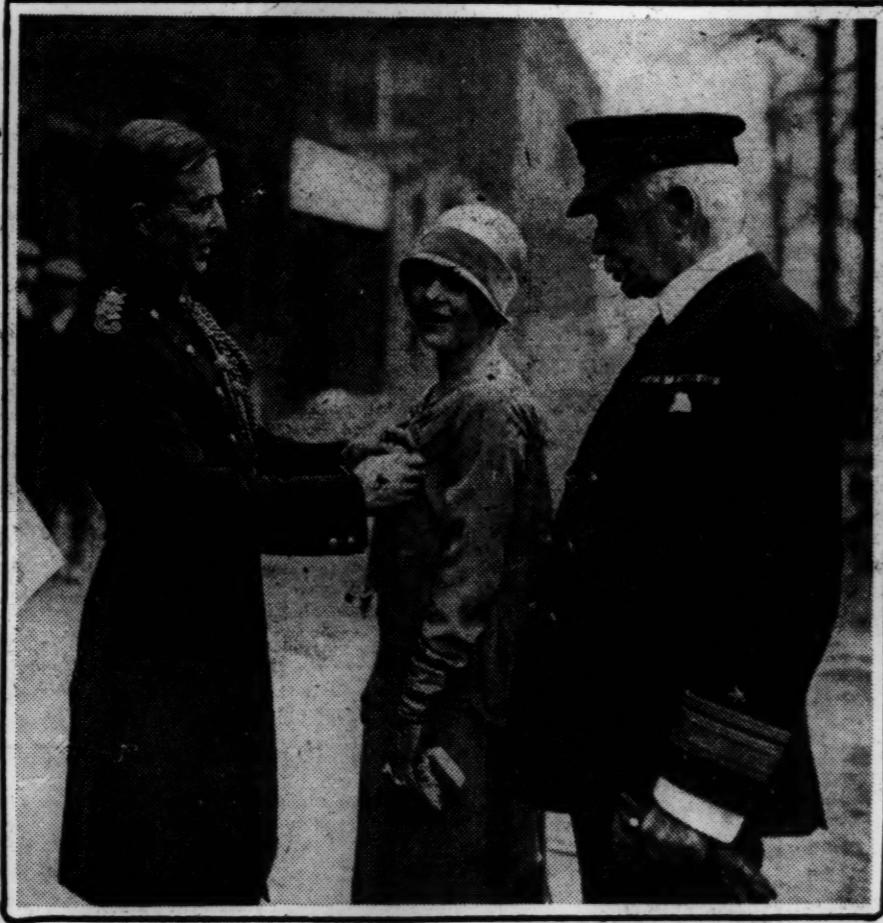
¶ Mrs. Rebecca Greathouse was recently appointed Assistant United States Attorney in Washington, D. C., in recognition of her success in prosecuting violators of the prohibition laws. She was admitted to the bar a year ago.

Harris & Ewing

¶ Miss Margaret A. Wulfert had something to do with the shipment of more than \$10,000,000 worth of butter and eggs to foreign countries in 1925. She is dairy marketing specialist in the United States Department of Commerce.

Harris & Ewing

¶ Miss Margaret Partridge is engaged in installing electric light service in the village of Bampton, Devonshire, Eng. She is one of the few full-fledged women electrical engineers in Britain. P. & A. Photos



¶ To be beautiful and to write a prize-winning essay on Edmund Burke—now that is difficult. Miss Grace Lorraine of Richmond, Va., is receiving the gold medal from Colonel Charlton of the British Embassy while Rear Admiral Jones, U. S. N., looks on.

Harris & Ewing



¶ Mrs. Lionel Harris of London, a native of the United States, occupies a seat in the Westminster Council. Her place corresponds somewhat to that held by Mrs. John T. Pratt, a member of the Board of Aldermen of New York City.

Fotograms, N. Y.



¶ Showing that there are few fields in which women have not made important advances is the case of Mrs. Charles N. Gould of Oklahoma, who has won distinction as an industrial geologist.

Fotograms, N. Y.

¶ Miss Mary Tate has two rows of push buttons on her desk and each button means responsibility. She is assistant to the United States Public Printer and has to read the Congressional Record.

Harris & Ewing



¶ Mlle. Florence Helm du Plessis, noted designer, gets inspiration and ideas from pictures on wall paper. She cuts out the flowers, pins them on the cloth, draws in the outline and the rest is embroidered. Sounds easy, doesn't it?

Fotograms, N. Y.



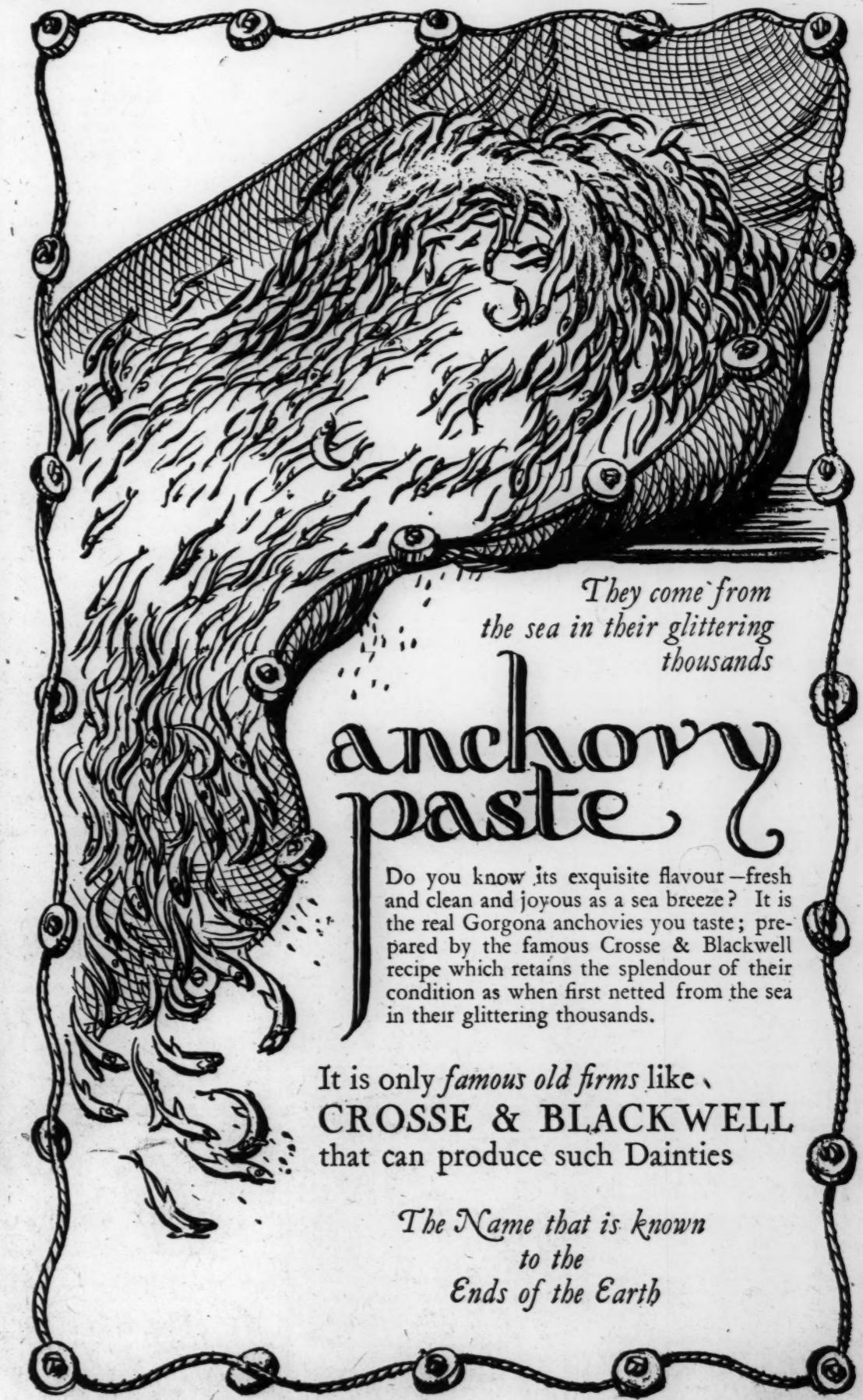
¶ A "pitilacker" is one who lacks pity. The word was coined by Mrs. M. McIlvaine Bready and won a prize offered by the Pennsylvania S. P. C. A. to denote a person unkind to animals. Dictionaries please copy.

P. & A. Photos



¶ Miss Marie Bendelare, called the only woman shoemaker in the United States, is now in Paris looking over styles for 1927. She runs a large factory.

Keystone View Co.



They come from
the sea in their glittering
thousands

anchovy paste

Do you know its exquisite flavour—fresh and clean and joyous as a sea breeze? It is the real Gorgona anchovies you taste; prepared by the famous Crosse & Blackwell recipe which retains the splendour of their condition as when first netted from the sea in their glittering thousands.

It is only famous old firms like
CROSSE & BLACKWELL
that can produce such Dainties

The Name that is known
to the
Ends of the Earth

CROSSE & BLACKWELL, LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND

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Women's Enterprises, Fashions and Activities

A Recipe for Success That Succeeded It Is Care, Curiosity and...

TAKE one joke, a great deal of curiosity, and the desire, like Alexander, for more worlds to conquer, and one has the ingredients which have brought Miss Ruth Knowlson to a unique position in the business world. The interviewer would advise the leaven of a light heart and the stiffening of hard work added to this mixture, however, even though Miss Knowlson does not mention them, for they will be found to constitute the foundation of her recipe, and her own gay characteristics, the spices.

"I had been a sales girls manager of the employment department of a certain typewriter company. I placed about 250 girls a month, for the typewriter business, you know, they give free employment service after the purchase of a machine. Girls who knew how to use that typewriter also came to us looking for jobs. Whenever I placed a girl, I felt it was also selling service."

"I had to be at home for several months, however, which cut me off from the business world completely. One day when I was free again, I went down to the office to see some of my old associates. It was simply a sociable impulse, as I had no plans to resume work either there or in any office. I was in the hall when the sales manager passed, and hailed me in his usual friendly way, adding, 'What are you down here for?' I answered jokingly, 'For a job. Do you want to take me on as a salesman?' He laughed, 'Yes, come on, and continued down the hall. I suppose him also to be in a light mood, I never gave him the chance until to my surprise, I found that he had taken my careless words in earnest. Throughout the summer I had letters from him, urging me to return, and showing me the possibilities in the line of selling."

Learning to Sell

"So in the fall I tried the experiment, and did the work for six months on straight salary. During this time I went out on trouble cases. If a salesman was absent I covered his territory. I collected small accounts, cleaned carbon, got hold of typists to fill jobs or helped ourselfs, and so on. In fact, there was no one else to step in. In fact, I was Little Handy Andy, and I learned a lot and it was fun. My usual question each morning was, 'Well, where is my wandering territory today?'"

Finally, Miss Knowlson achieved the dignity of her own territory, and for four years was, so far as has been learned, the only woman typewriter saleswoman. She has attempted several times to train a woman assistant, but not until three months ago did she find one satisfactory in every way."

Work Becomes More Complex

"What does your present work consist?" she was asked.

"First you must remember that the organization with which I am now connected is not the same as the one about which I have been talking. Originally I was with a small compact company, and I was competing with only 16 men. Two years ago, the company consolidated with a very large organization, where I am one woman among over 100 men. I shall never forget the first time I attended a sales meeting, and was asked to say a few words. I felt every eye appraising me as unique."

The first connection meant visiting only certain offices, but the full line which the present organization carries requires straight canvassing. We now have replacement and contract customers. These replace worn-out machines every three years. Of course I follow every one up when new models appear.

"For a new prospect, I always follow up a call with advertising matter, then come back in a few days to ask if they have received it and would like a demonstration. If so, I send the machine on trial. Our original models are oversold so they are not always available for demonstration; but their special feature is a selling point that usually needs no proof. I am in my office every morning at nine o'clock, and after an hour or so, I am out for the day."

"What are some of your best contracts?" was asked.

"A certain New York public utility and all its branches, with 200 machines already placed in a new building just being completed. From the president down, I aim to place our line, and it is a satisfaction because none of the men was ever able to land this company. I have 10 big corporation users in my district which is in the heart of the lower

FLORAIRE

Alpine Plants Nursery

GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

H. CORREVON, Owner

Write for catalog of Alpine Plant Seeds

LIVENGOOD'S HOMEMADE CANDIES

If you are a lover of homemade candy, order a box of Livengood's Chocolates, assorted creams, Nut Centers, Fruit Centers, Caramels, etc., 1-lb. and 2-lb. boxes. \$1.00 a lb.—postage paid.

Send express or postal money order.

3947A Main Street Kansas City, Mo.

Cape Cod Windmills

Strikingly colored—sturdily made—suitable as weather vanes for lawns, garages, and sun parlors, or interior decorations.

No. 698—6 inches high—\$1.00
No. 1000—8 inches high—\$1.00
No. 1250—12 inches high—\$2.50
POSTPAID

Send check, Express or Money Order

WILLIAM N. WEST
Old Harbor Road,
Chatham (Cape Cod),
MASSACHUSETTS

Advice to Women Salesmen

"What rules or advice would you offer to a woman saleswoman?"

"Never to dress in a masculine way nor copy masculine manners. No business man likes that. He prefers a woman to dress attractively, neatly, and with all her feminine charm, but he wants her to attend strictly to business. Again, never to carry anything that savors of samples or agents. It is important, too, to talk intelligently and to listen even more so. Never mix business and pleasure, or make luncheon engagements with customers."

"Two things have made my career easier. It was in me to want to sell. Actually, as a girl, I once sold the hat off my head. Another factor is that my father was always in school work, either as a principal or superintendent. We moved to many places, and I was trained to be agreeable, to be natural and natural of approach in these circles. Every closed door is a challenge to me and hides a mystery I want to solve—the kind of people who live behind it. I am never tired of people. I am curious about them and it is such fun finding out."

Pruning Flowering Shrubs

The pruning of shrubs requires skill, but more than that, a knowledge of the habits of the shrubs themselves. One often sees a shrub border completely ruined from neglecting to make a regular cut at all adapted to the particular requirements of the various species, such as the severe cutting back usually given the hydrangea paniculata. A few bushes grow and look better if left entirely alone.

The bushes that bloom in the spring or early summer should never be pruned in winter. These usually bloom on the new wood, and therefore, every twig off means fewer flowers. The forsythia, one of the earliest shrubs to blossom, really looks best if let alone, save for the occasional thinning of old wood. This should be done no oftener than every three years. If, however, its rather irregular outline is objectionable, the tips of the long new shoots may be clipped during the summer, thus inducing denser growth. The early-blooming spirea arguta needs a vigorous cutting back after blooming, being by nature rather scraggly. This rule does not apply to spirea Houttei, which requires only an occasional thinning out of old stalks. The deutzias, especially the tall sorts, should be cut back a little in order to produce flowering wood for the following season. The syringa, or mockorange, benefits by being cut back about every three years. When a shrub shows an abundance of dead twigs the time has come for pruning. The same rules apply to weigelas. The various barberries need an occasional vigorous thinning out of old branches.

If huge panicles of bloom are desired, the common hydrangea paniculata must be cut back severely each winter. This is not at all necessary for its well-being, however, and a great many think it more beautiful in its natural state.

The rose of Sharon, or althea, the azalea, Japan quince, snowball, magnolia, dogwood, sweet shrub and flowering crab really loss by being pruned in any way. All of these shrubs, in their natural form, are of good outline.

The lilac, kerria, flowering almond, and currant, and the low-growing hydrangeas spread rapidly by suckers, which is a detrimental habit if they are used in specimen planting or in well-ordered shrubbery borders. Beyond the constant removal of suckers and dead branches, these bushes need little pruning.

The shrubby roses, such as the rugosa varieties, Hugonis and the Harrisons and Persian yellows, should have the old bark and limbs removed about every other year. The rugosas will benefit and look better if cut to the ground every five years. Winter kills badly in some sections of this country, must be cut back severely every year.

"What are some of your best contracts?" was asked.

"A certain New York public utility and all its branches, with 200 machines already placed in a new building just being completed. From the president down, I aim to place our line, and it is a satisfaction because none of the men was ever able to land this company. I have 10 big corporation users in my district which is in the heart of the lower

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Theatrical News of the World—Musical Events

A Young English Pioneer

By J. T. GREIN

A FEW years ago I met a young actor, Lloyd Davidson, who was then assistant stage manager at His Majesty's Theater and full of plans. "There are worlds to conquer!" he conveyed to me. "When I have fulfilled my present engagement I will recruit an English company of actors, pick a bunch of good plays and sail forth to South America—to the Argentine, to Brazil, maybe later to Chile and Peru, for in all these countries English is a familiar language, there is a large British colony. Yes," he went on, "it means a risk—it costs thousands to bring a company over, but I think the game is worth the candle."

Now I always meet young people full of ideas and plans and generally there is one little difficulty—the wherewithal to carry out and to carry on. But Mr. Davidson was not to be daunted; he would find the shekels and forge ahead. For a while I heard nothing of him until a remarkable call over from Buenos Aires and telling me of the wonderful movement in that city—national theater, opera, French plays, operetta companies and what-not—she said, "But the greatest pleasure to me as an English woman was the appearance of English players headed by Lloyd, Davidson and a charming and clever leading lady, Miss Irene Kelly. They brought an excellent repertory from 'Peg O' My Heart' to 'Outward Bound'; they played to full houses and when they went on to Brazil they had by no means outstayed their welcome. We want them to come back. English plays in Buenos Aires have become a long-felt want!" ♦ ♦ ♦

As good luck would have it, I met Mr. Davidson in London recently; he had just returned from a long tour—his second to the west coast of South America, and he was well pleased with the results. Tell me all about it," I urged him, "we hear nothing of all this in London."

"The 1924 tour of the Lloyd Davidson Company opened in Portugal," he began. "The plays were presented in Lisbon at the Teatro da Trindade, and in Oporto at the Teatro Sao Jose, under the distinguished patronage and in the presence of the president of the Portuguese Republic, the British Ambassador, Sir Lancelot Carnegie, the Corps Diplomatique, and under the auspices of the British Society of Portugal, with the most gratifying success. I organized and recruited this company in London, and selected Miss Irene Kelly as leading lady.

"The plays presented were 'Diplomacy,' 'Outward Bound,' 'Paddy the Next Best Thing,' and many others. From Portugal we went straight across to Brazil, and played at Bahia, Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo and Santos. This being the second visit in Rio, the company received great appreciation. Moreover, followed for the third visit and after a short and successful season the company proceeded to Buenos Aires and appeared for the fourth season and received a wonderful ovation at Teatro de la Opera, playing to crowded houses for more than three weeks. The visit of Miss Irene Kelly and our company is looked upon as one of the yearly social events of Buenos Aires.

From Buenos Aires the company experienced the most wonderful event of this tour—the Transandine journey—across the Andes. After leaving Mendoza, the train climbs by rack-rail and on through the narrow gorge of the Paramillo de las Cuevas, reaching an altitude of 13,000 feet, and then down to Los Andes, the terminus of the Chilean Transandine Railway, where passengers change into the Chilean State Railway for Santiago, 3½ hours' journey, the first glimpse of the southern Pacific. At Santiago and Valparaiso our company enjoyed remarkable success and were lavishly entertained.

"The Valparaiso season ended with a ball given in our honor by the British Society, after the last performance at Vina del Mar—the Brighton of Chile. We then em-

able musical accompaniment, or where the baseball team becomes so absorbed in prospectuses that it forgets to touch the bases, "The New Klondike" is genuinely entertaining. Otherwise there is little to be said for it. Mr. Meighan looks well in his part, but the acting tones are easily lost. Cast Paul Kelly who takes scene after scene without apparently the slightest effort. As a young ballplayer with an over-generous haircut and deportment, he is immense. Halle Manning, Robert Craig, George de Carlton, Brenda Lane, and J. W. Johnston are in the cast. The settings afford an interesting glimpse of how winter looks to the other half.

"The Monkey Theater," Budapest

Budapest, Feb. 26

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE
FRANZ HERCZEG has followed up his success of a few weeks ago, "The Bridge," with a new play, "The Monkey Theater," which will be the acting tones are easily lost. Cast Paul Kelly who takes scene after scene without apparently the slightest effort. As a young ballplayer with an over-generous haircut and deportment, he is immense. Halle Manning, Robert Craig, George de Carlton, Brenda Lane, and J. W. Johnston are in the cast. The settings afford an interesting glimpse of how winter looks to the other half.



Franz Herczeg

Film Arts Guild's Repertory Season

Special from Monitor Bureau

A New Meighan Film

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK, March 21—Rivoli Theater, "The New Klondike," a motion picture adapted by Lucien Hubbard from the story by Zane Grey, directed by George B. Seitz for Paramount.

The wonderful desert reaches and encircling mountains of the American southwest are once more caught up by the motion picture camera as background for a Zane Grey story. With slight variations, the familiar group of Zane Grey figures comes once more into picturesque being, and the rights and wrongs of the great open spaces are again presented up for story-telling purposes. The incidents are plausibly strung together, and while there is little that is novel or particularly arresting in this newest Grey story, the picture swings along with considerable gusto.

The best scenes are at the ramshackle inn at the desert's edge, and here Mr. Seitz has set his lights and shadows most tellingly, and has given his action a fine zest and edge. Then, again, the finale is handsomely done, with the great landslide for climax. There is much fine riding, and the camera work is at all times most effective. There is not much opportunity for individual members of the cast to display their histrionic abilities, but Nell Hamill, Shirley Mason, Robert Frazer, William Powell, Josef Swickard, Frank Lackeew and Ralph Yearsley make the most of their opportunities.

R. F.

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and the vinegar of a group of society people. He attempts to mix the oil and the vinegar and proves they cannot mix. The first act opens in a jungle, ferns, palms, flaming flowers, monkeys chattering, birds whistling. These monkeys dwell in part of the forest where great treasures are known to the author than anything he has yet written.

"The Bridge" is an historical drama of Hungary, appealing strongly thereby to Hungarian nationalist sentiment, but unlikely for this same reason to create any last-

Lexington Theater, New York, for four weeks, which could not have been done if the censor had not passed it, and even critics newspaper, trade papers and "fan" magazines, as well as the thousands of the public who saw it at the Lexington declared it to be one of the best pictures ever shown.

It was some of the erudite gentlemen who control the movie industry in this country, and not the censor, who gave as a reason for refusing to distribute this picture that there were too many murders in it. But times change. It is now reported that "Romeo and Juliet" is to be filmed by one of the big producers. Let us hope that they know Romeo and Juliet had no happy endings and that there are also "five murders in it." The public may yet be able to see the Asta Nielsen "Ham-

FAIRPLAY.

New York, March 19

Paul Kochanski Plays New Stravinsky Suite

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 20—Successful pursuit of the antique was illustrated in a violin suite by Stravinsky after themes of Pergolesi, performed for the first time by Paul Kochanski, with Gregory Ashman, pianist, assisting at Carnegie Hall on the evening of March 19. The mood of old times and the technique of today were combined with a nicely to be expected only from master of composition, and by no means invariably to be found even in their case.

The monkeys have been invited to the house, they are to put their thumbs to a dead turning over their forest to a company of persons and return they are to see the monkey-girl married to a white-man and are themselves to be initiated into the mysteries of high society and will be educated in the secrets of civilization. They come, they are suspicious, they find in their native and simple way that the members of society are neither particularly honest nor immoral. Music starts, something a little "Habanera Rhythms"; the monkeys like it and start dancing and dance themselves out of the place through a window.

In the third act the monkeys are back in the jungle, happy to be swinging from tree branches, and the monkey-girl is wood and won by what is to her eyes a handsome gendarme. Moonlight creeps down through the jungle, they sit huddled close together and wait for the beam to reach them. Night calls echo through the vines and ferns, and the monkeys, squatting one behind the other, commence their chanting noises as the moonbeam finds them books at school.

To know when a concert is not a concert, a person should attend one at the Philharmonic Saturday nights at Carnegie Hall. For these occasions, instead of being performances of orchestral works, are assemblies of connoisseurs. Not the active but the passive aspect of music here counts. Paul Kochanski's Saturday night is an audience and nothing else. Who the conductor may be, the program may consist of matters not. The students, as they are called, who constitute the subscribers, ask no questions of anybody. They only listen. But look out for them in 10 years from now, when they begin to assume their rights as judges of artists and as arbiters of artistic policy; when they measure the new director by their recollection of Mengelberg, Toscanini and Furtwangler; and when they compare the new composer's serenade for strings with Schönberg's "Verklärte Nacht," and his Scherzo for full orchestra with Strauss's "Till Eulenspiegel."

W. P. T.

Censorship Misrepresented

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor,

Dear Sir:

Nothing will be gained by attacking censorship with falsehood. In the leading article of the current issue of widely circulated weekly magazine, "Conserving the Movies," the writer of the article is quoted as saying, "Hence there is at present on the shelves a moving picture of that tragedy played by a great Scandinavian actress. But it can't be shown in America because there are five murders in it."

The truth regarding this picture—the Asta Nielsen "Hamlet"—is that the New York censor, described by the writer of the article as "a very stout home-body type of a woman from up-state," passed it without a single cut or change and said it was the first picture she had seen in weeks "which had not bored her to death."

This picture was shown at the

AMUSEMENTS

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Anne Nichols Presents ABIE'S IRISH ROSE CASTLE SQ. THEATRE

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MANSFIELD SCHOOL 165 West 47th Street, New York

SPALTZ-FOX TROT-TANGO

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SPACIALS IN ballroom dancing instruction. Under personal supervision of MR. AND MRS. THOMAS F. MANSFIELD.

Children's classes in fancy dances.

NOT A PUBLIC DANCE HALL

SPUBERT BEST SEATS \$1.50

Wm. HODGE

America's Unimitable Star in His Great Laughing Success

The JUDGE'S HUSBAND

Evenings at 8:30—Mat. at 2:30

CHARLESTON DANCE CONTEST Open to All

FIVE ACTS VAUDEVILLE ACTS

MORNINGS KEITH-ALBEE Final Night 8:30

BOSTON THEATRE

Reginald Denny

in His Latest Comedy Sensation

"What Happened to Jones?"

The Biggest Laugh of the Year

NEW VAUDEVILLE FEATURES

Frank & Teddy Schmid, Latin Entertainers

Tom Brown, Minstrel Band, The Harlequins, Robey & Gould, Others.

NEW HAL ROACH COMEDY

JOHN GOLDEN'S CLASSIC OF LOVE AND THRILL

WED. 1 SAT. 4 MAT. 7 NIGHTS 8:30 NO HIGHER

HOLLIS EVENINGS AT 8:15 MATINEE TOMORROW

WESTERN MOTION PICTURE CO.

Church and Theatre Supplies DANVILLE, ILLINOIS

\$2.75 each

7th HEAVEN

WED. 1 SAT. 4 MAT. 7 NIGHTS 8:30 NO HIGHER

HOLLIS EVENINGS AT 8:15 MATINEE TOMORROW

WEDNESDAYS

COLONIAL THEATRE

TWICE DAILY, 2:15 and 8:15

in Arrangement with C. B. Dillingham, Jr., Present.

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Last Recital—HAROLD SAMUEL

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LONDON NORTH EASTERN RAILWAY

OF ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND

SUN. EVE., MAR. 28—COPEY THEATRE

J. Rosamond Taylor JOHNSON AND GORDON

Negro Spirituals LAST PROGRAM

(Baldwin)

FORREST THEATRE, Philadelphia

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All Seats Reserved. Mat. Prices 50¢ & \$1.00

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POP. MAT. THURS. TIMES SQ. THEATRE Reg. Mat. Sat.

WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE SAYS: "If I were to write a book about that show, The biggest thing of its kind."

DO YOU KNOW A MRS. CRAIG?

MAURICE MOROSCO'S THE DRAMATIC HIT "CRAIG'S WIFE" WITH GEORGE KELLY

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ITALY

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International Tennis Tournament,

In September, 1926—Golf, Yachting,

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Maison de luxe—Private beach

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Strictly first-class—Private beach

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First Class—Very Select Clientele

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Hot and cold running water in every room and many with private baths.

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Lake of Garda

The most beautiful of the Italian Lakes

GARDONE, the Pearl of the Lake

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ITALY

CANADA

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VICTORIA, B. C.

FIREFPROOF & MODERN, REFINED

& HOMELY

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Rate \$1.50 per day up.

The Alexandra Hotel

Cor. Bank and Gilmour Streets

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Your Comfort Our Pride

Rates \$5.50 to \$5.00 per day.

AMERICAN PLAN

It Pays

A great many first-class hotels have found that it pays to advertise all the year round in the Monitor. One Advertising Agency in San Francisco which places the advertising for several hotels with us reports that these hotels have an average registration of two persons per day from this source.

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HOTEL WINTHROP
TACOMA, WASHINGTON
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D. M. LINNARD, Inc., Lessee

Seattle, Washington
New Washington Hotel

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All rooms equipped with private bath.
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700 Rooms

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Unique and beautiful situation, overlooking Garvan Bay. All modern improvements. Every comfort.

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NICE
Hotel Petrograd
Promenade des Anglais
First-Class Family Hotel
Large Garden facing sea.
Modern comforts.

The Queen's Hotel
NICE FRENCH RIVIERA

Not a pretentious establishment but bright, airy and comfortable. Reasonable rates & cuisine, all resulting from studied experience. Centrally situated on fine boulevard. Fleurus 55-56. Golf, Tennis, Boating, Swimming, Riding. The journey is simple and comfortable, the hotels excellent and inexpensive.

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Palace Hotel
Maison de luxe—Private beach

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Strictly first-class—Private beach

Hotel Villa Regina
First Class—Very Select Clientele

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THE MAJESTIC DIANA HOTEL

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All Modern Conveniences

Hot and cold running water in every room and many with private baths.

8 Piazza Santa Maria Novella

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The most beautiful of the Italian Lakes

GARDONE, the Pearl of the Lake

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ITALY

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Hotel Strathcona

VICTORIA, B. C.

FIREFPROOF & MODERN, REFINED

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Rate \$1.50 per day up.

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diate or May 1st occupancy.

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LIGHT DEMAND PREVAILS IN CLOTH MARKET

Buying Is Chiefly of Quick Goods—Prices Uneven—Some Curtailment

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., March 23 (Special)—Light demand and very limited trading continued to feature primary cotton goods markets during the last week. The chiefest quick goods which were taken in small lots at rather irregular prices, but there was some forward delivery business placed at material price concessions.

The firmer tone in the raw material markets that developed the middle of the month did not extend to the material prices from consideration to a large degree in the gray goods markets, but this did not change the prevailing belief that prices of gray goods are likely to go lower.

The present indication, buyers say, that there will be plenty of goods obtainable whenever wanted, and no reason at all for buying now beyond immediate needs.

The attitude of producers rather than buyers has been the determining factor in the market, and after another the mills come forward in search of orders to liquidate unsold stocks that are becoming dangerously heavy. In some instances this has resulted in spots sold at a discount below the prices quoted for forward goods.

In most constructions, however, the supply of spots has been kept within bounds by the stronger inquiry for quick goods, and manufacturers are found to be better off in the quotations for quick goods than for goods deliverable two or three months ahead.

Finished Goods Slow

Finished goods have not been moving any too well, owing to the late spring, and complaints are still made of the absence of any definite style and hence little interest of manufacturers who do not know what goods to push. Printed cottons and cotton and silk mixtures have been moving fairly well, and printers are said to be fairly busy and booked some weeks ahead.

Ginghams and other colored yarn goods are not going well, and the standard percales are said to have almost disappeared from market consideration, though certain fancy lines and colors are being taken in.

The fine goods markets are reported to be in comparatively good condition, with steady trading in plainer weaves such as pongees, lawns, voiles, satins, and organdies, though at unsatisfactory prices. Otherwise there is sufficient demand to keep virtually all the fancy looms busy for some weeks to come.

The craze for jacquards is not so noticeable now as it was several months ago. Silk and rayon fabrics and rayon and cotton goods are moving in good volume, and this type of goods is accounting for the output of a rather large number of looms in the fine cotton goods mills.

Print Cloths Dull

Print cloths, on the other hand, are expensive and are characterized by price concessions. There is a definite list. Standard 33½-inch 6 x 60 is sold as low as 75¢ per yard for June deliveries and there were occasional lots of spots picked up at this figure, though the market hardened toward the close of the week and 75¢ was paid for forward goods, with spots bringing as high as 80¢.

On 33½-inch 6 x 48s there was some activity and sizable contracts for May and June shipment were offered at 65¢, which quoted an eight cent higher for May-June goods, though willing to take on more distant deliveries at three quarters. On the 80 squares, four-year goods, there was some strengthening, but not clear, the week. After sizable sales of May goods had been made at 11c, the mills began refusing this figure, and spots brought 12@12½c.

The low count goods were weak and inactive. Shady cloths were available at concessions.

Fall River sales were estimated at only 30,000 pieces, much of which consisted of the carded satins and twills that have been substituted for prints in the looms of many Fall River mills.

Sheetings Firmer

Sheetings have been relatively firmer than the rest of the market, and have been taken in some volume at prices little changed from the previous week. Those types used in stockings have been particularly firm, and have been moving very satisfactorily.

Brown sheetings have eased of slightly in consequence of a dearth of demand and are not moving well. Buyers have shown little inclination to buy ahead, and the indifference of bag makers and users of fabric for rubberizing had some effect in checking the strength in this section of the market.

In yarns the demand has been very unsatisfactory and goods are beginning to pile up at spinning plants in unpredictable quantity.

Curtailment has already been undertaken by a number of groups of Southern yarn mills and is being preached strongly in all quarters of the cotton yarn trade.

In fact, there are many distributors of cotton goods who have been advising the cotton cloth mills to cut down on their rate of output if they expected to realize enough for their goods to show a manufacturer's profit.

As yet the looms in the East are running at virtually the same rate they have maintained for several months, though with some it is necessary soon to find additional customers for the goods now under production.

ERIE'S DIVIDEND PROSPECTS

NEW YORK, March 23 (AP)—Wall Street's attention is being drawn to the meeting of directors of the Erie Rail road next Friday, when it is reported considerable interest is shown in dividends on the first preferred stock. This will be the first action of this kind in 19 years, and its possibility accounted for a rise of about 2½ points in the stock yesterday. It is pointed out in railroad circles that declaration of a dividend would put the road in a better bargaining position in revising rates for the "Nickel Plate" merger as other roads in the proposed consolidation had increased disbursements.

MAHONING VALLEY OPERATIONS

YOUNGSTOWN, March 23—Modern mills, save the condition of winter wheat, generally are in better shape, the outlook promising in Southwest, where wheat has commenced to stool and its appearance is good. The dairies are supplied with moisture. Ease of Mississippi completion is irregular, and there are complaints of severe weather damage.

WHEAT CONDITIONS

CHICAGO, March 13—Modern mills, save the condition of winter wheat, generally are in better shape, the outlook promising in Southwest, where wheat has commenced to stool and its appearance is good. The dairies are supplied with moisture. Ease of Mississippi completion is irregular, and there are complaints of severe weather damage.

COAL AND COKE EXPORTS

WASHINGTON, March 23—Exports of bituminous coal from United States in February amounted to 1,013,158 long tons, or 1,013,358 metric tons. Anthracite exports increased from 651,100 tons in January to 27,157 in February, while coke declined to 67,697 tons.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 1:20 p.m.)

	High	Low	High	Low	
Am Ag Clean 1st ev 5s '28	100%	99%	Pub Svc NJ ct dp 5s '58	100%	99%
Am Ag Clean 1st ev 5s '34	100%	99%	Pub Svc NJ s 44	100%	99%
Am Bet Sugar 6s '25	99	98	Rep I & S f 5s '40	99%	98
Am Mach Fdy 6s '39	101%	101%	Rep I & S rig 5½s '53	93%	92
Am Smelting ss 17	104%	104%	St L I M & S gen 5s '29	100%	99
Am Sun Oil 6s '37	104%	104%	St L I M & S gen 5s '31	100%	99
Am Type 6s '40	104%	104%	St L I M & S gen 5s '33	100%	99
Am T & T col 4s '29	97%	97%	St L I M & S gen 5s '35	100%	99
Am T & T col 4s '30	98%	98%	St L I M & S gen 5s '37	100%	99
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	104%	104%	St L I M & S gen 5s '39	100%	99
Am T & T deb 5½s '45	104%	104%	St L I M & S gen 5s '41	100%	99
Am W Paper 1st ev '39	44%	44%	St L I M & S gen 5s '43	100%	99
Am W Paper 1st ev dt 39	44%	44%	St L I M & S gen 5s '45	100%	99
Anaconda Cop 6s '62	100%	100%	St L I M & S gen 5s '47	100%	99
Andes Copper 7s '43	104%	104%	St L I M & S gen 5s '49	100%	99
Andes Cop rcs 7s '43	104%	104%	St L I M & S gen 5s '51	100%	99
Andes Chilean 6s '72	97%	97%	St L I M & S gen 5s '53	100%	99
Armour & Co 4s '39	95	95	St L I M & S gen 5s '55	100%	99
Atch T&SF adf 4s '95	85%	85%	St L I M & S gen 5s '57	100%	99
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	90%	90%	St L I M & S gen 5s '59	100%	99
Atch T&SF gen 4s '97	90%	90%	St L I M & S gen 5s '61	100%	99
Atch T&SF gen 4s '99	90%	90%	St L I M & S gen 5s '63	100%	99
Atch T&SF gen 4s '01	90%	90%	St L I M & S gen 5s '65	100%	99
Atch T&SF gen 4s '03	90%	90%	St L I M & S gen 5s '67	100%	99
Atch T&SF gen 4s '05	90%	90%	St L I M & S gen 5s '69	100%	99
Atch T&SF gen 4s '07	90%	90%	St L I M & S gen 5s '71	100%	99
Atch T&SF gen 4s '09	90%	90%	St L I M & S gen 5s '73	100%	99
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formerly assistant to
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head of the piano work in the
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ENGINEER
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Over 21 years' practical experience.
Personal Supervision. Laundry Service,
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PLUMBER, SANITARY ENGINEER,
Gas & Hot Water Fitter, Contractor for
Decorations & General House Repairs
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ELECTRIC LIGHTING
Heating—WIRING—POWER
Accumulators repaired and charged
SYDNEY & ELLIS
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Waldron's Hotel
QUEEN SQUARE, BATH
1 minute's walk from 3 major Roman
Baths. Rooms, Suits, Apartments, Terms, Terms
Private American style catered for.

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GROCER & PROVISION MERCHANT
Fruiterer & Green grocer
With a large stock of orders
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FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET
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Bedroom & sitting room, communicating
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Five Ways

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Chocolates

Cakes

The Tudor Galleries

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Types in many cities throughout the
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CLASSIC TAILORS

BIRKENHEAD

Allasons
Is a Good House for Table and Bed Linen
GRANGE ROAD, BIRKENHEAD

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BUOVANT
EASY CHAIRS AND
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Board Residence
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All bedrooms, Excellent Cuisine.
Separate Tables. Personal Supervision.
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Bakers, cooks and confectioners. 192 Old
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Tel. Southbourne 222

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Vegetables, fruit from gardens and
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DECORATOR

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FURNISHING

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At "Your" Service

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DOROTHY BELLAMY

Coats, Costumes, Coal-Frocks, Two-
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ing Furs, Millinery, Jumpers, Mack-
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Outsizes a specialty.

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Queens Road, Ph. 3270, Bristol

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182 Redland Road, Durham Downs

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Specialist in Sports Ready-to-Wear
Garments. Personal supervision.

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QUALITY SHOES

For Ladies' Gentlemen's & Children's

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Repairs well done. Tel. 3666.

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MILLINERY SPECIALISTS

Ladies' and Children's

HIGH CLASS HAIRDRESSING

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7 Bassetlaw Parade, High Street, Bromley

Phone Ravensthorpe 3121 and 3122

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Tel. Croydon 2482

BROMLEY, Kent

HOOTON & CO., LTD.

11 Victoria Street, Croydon

11 Victoria Street, Croydon

11 Victoria Street, Croydon

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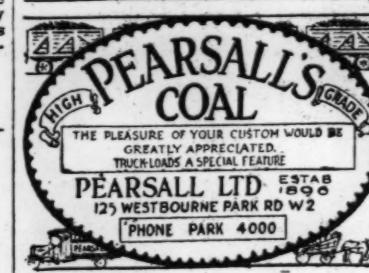
ENGLAND



ENGLAND

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Monsieur COPIE will give his advice
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DRESS ARTISTS
and COSTUMERSSPECIALITIES: — "LINE," and an
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each client.

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HATS from 2 Guineas

WOVEN TO FIGURE CORSETS

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Permanent Wave Systems

With and without Gas and Electricity.

Marcel and Water Waving

Mrs. Anna L. Rosse gives advice as to

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BRADLEY & PERRINS LTD.

General, Fancy, and Furnishing Drapers

Reliable Goods at Moderate Prices

357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367 & 369

Harrow Road

Paddington, London, W. 9

JEAN LORRAINE

Charming and Inexpensive

Gowns, Tailor Mades

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Artistic

Decorative Schemes

Chintzes, Wall Papers, Furniture, Cre-

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Shetland and Fair Isle Hand Knitted

Jumpers, Jerseys and Dresses

Specialists in Children's Hand Knitted

Dresses and Underwear. Fine Lacy

Knitted Shawls and Scarves.

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Decorations. Repairs of every description

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Look slim & well dressed by wearing

Corsets or girdles, made to measure.

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CABINET MAKING

Furniture constructed to suit customers'

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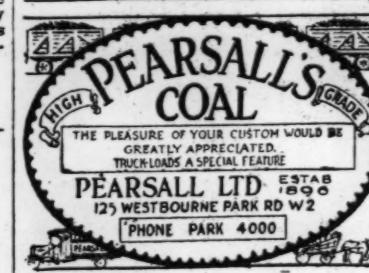
and remodelled

E. MEISTER, 16 Harrington St., N. W. 1

ENGLAND

London (Continued)

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E. SMITH
Permanent Waving

Full Front 21/- Half Head 42/-
112A Westbourne Grove, W.
Telephone Park 207

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FLOAT IRONED

Family Laundry Service

2/6 a dozen articles

RICHMOND LAVENDER LAUNDRY

165 Hammersmith Rd., London, W. 6.

Telephone Riverside 1345.

Watteau
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KENS-1968.

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ROBES LINGERIE MODES MILLINERY

BETTY'S RESTAURANT and TEA ROOMS

Open daily (except Sunday) from 11-6.

Wednesday 11-8. Luncheons from 12

to 1-30 p.m. on Wednesdays only

EVERYTHING HOME MADE

Special Arrangements for Parties,

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Customers' Ideas carried out

FURNITURE RESTORED

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Everything for the Toilet

Agent for Potter & Moore's

Michael Lavender Specialities

DAMAR'D'S

31 Upper Richmond Rd.

Near Sloane Sq., S. W. 1

Close Thursday 10. Open Saturdays

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T. M. & E. S. VENNER

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Russell Gardens

Kensington, S. W. 14

Phone Park 3261

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Foot Fitter

304-306 Regent Street

LONDON, W. 1

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Charming Antique Furniture

CHINA, GLASS, Etc.

at moderate prices

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Tel. Ken 7378

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23 Haymarket, & at Abbey House,

Victoria St. & Tollith St., Westminster

Famous for High Class Luncheons

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Real Scotch tea with home-made

scones & cakes

Open 10:30 to 8:30. Sundays 3 to 7

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Allinson & Hovis Bread

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151 Earl's Court, Rd., S. W. 5

JOHN STEVENS

Books, Records, Music

PHONE ME YOUR ORDER

136 Ladbrooke Grove, W. 10

Park 6074

Berko

DRY CLEANER

Ladies' Tailor

Specialists in Tailor Mades

WATERFORD GLASS

Choice selection on view at

MARTIN BAXTER

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A. TEAGUE

Working House Decorator, etc.

12 Newman Street, S. W. 11

THE HAT BOX

Large Headfittings

47 Buckingham Gate Phone Victoria 2360

MADAME ESTHER HALL

DRESSMAKER

150 Earls Court Road, S. W. 5

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1926

EDITORIALS

Within the last week or two the principal Labor Party leaders, Ramsay MacDonald and Arthur Henderson, have sharply criticized the policy and activities of the Independent Labor Party, which, although it is a constituent section of the national body, maintains its own office, headquarters and staff, and holds its own annual conference. The leaders of the I. L. P. hold that their mission is to prepare the track of advance for the whole Labor movement, to stimulate it constantly to greater zeal for the pure doctrine of Socialism, and to guard the movement against tendencies, to which the older Labor Party leaders are supposed to be susceptible, toward compromise and co-operation with Liberalism. It is activity based on this idea that has brought the Council of the I. L. P. into conflict with National Party leaders and executive.

Mr. Henderson was the spokesman of the executive when he attacked a proposal to be submitted in April by the I. L. P. Council to the Labor and Socialist Internationale at Zurich that an approach shall be made to the Communist International at Moscow to discuss a possible basis of unity. The Labor Party executive has opposed this unanimously, on the ground that it is altogether contrary to the letter and spirit of last year's Liverpool resolutions designed to free the British Party entirely from Communist influences and propaganda from within, and that it would create only confusion and difficulty if another attempt were made to combine such alien policies as the revolutionary, dictatorship aims of the Communists and the evolutionary parliamentarian methods of the Labor Party.

Mr. MacDonald's criticism is based on more general grounds. He objects to the attempts of the I. L. P. to impose on the Labor Party complete paper schemes for the attainment of Socialism, without reference to the obstacles a Labor Government has to face in the shape of long-established interests and traditions which make any process of reform a difficult one.

This opposition to the I. L. P. is echoed by other prominent men in the Labor Party and the trade union movement, and it therefore enhances the interest in the I. L. P. annual conference early in April, when the discussion is to be concentrated mainly on the grandiose plan for the achievement of "Socialism in our time," a phrase which has evoked Mr. MacDonald's scorn. This plan includes proposals for the reconstruction of the industrial movement so as to bring it fully into line with the political Socialist body. Many of the suggestions are objected to by members of the other sections of the Labor Party as doctrinaire and out of touch with the realities of political and economic life, as Labor ministers and trade union officials find it in their efforts to deal in a practical way with thorny problems.

The personnel of the leadership of the I. L. P. has greatly changed since its early days, when its stalwarts, men like Keir Hardie, Philip Snowden and Fred Jowett, had either sprung from close contact with working class conditions, or were just fired by evangelistic zeal for Socialism as an ideal. In recent years a number of young "intellectuals" have come to the front in the party leadership. These men, having little, if any, practical knowledge of industrial life, are intensely interested in the task of devising theoretical plans for the reorganization of society. To a certain extent, therefore, the I. L. P. tends to become an irritant to the rest of the Labor Party, instead of the inspiring militant vanguard that it undoubtedly was under the leadership of Keir Hardie.

There are some commentators who, taking their inspiration from the radical press, would like to picture the American people as wild, extravagant and unsteady. They are forever finding tendencies which they claim foretell calamities and situations which, to them, are fraught with considerable danger. One such that has been subjected to more or less fitful analysis recently has been the development of installment buying, or what is euphoniously known as "a dollar down and a dollar when—." Such characterization of a commercial credit transaction is wholly unworthy of any serious student of economic conditions.

It has been estimated that the amount of installment buying in the United States amounts to something between \$3,000,000,000 and \$5,000,000,000 yearly, or an amount probably equal to the Nation's total annual exports of commodities. These estimates have been made upon the authority of responsible organizations which presumably have made rather careful investigations. One of the most pertinent was the compilation made by the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company of New York and issued by its president, James H. Perkins. Therein it was estimated that the following amount of goods were sold on the installment plan in 1924:

Automobiles	\$2,182,561,878
Washing machines	66,000,000
Vacuum cleaners	44,850,000
Phonographs	56,000,000
Furniture (approx.)	765,000,000
Pianos	40,000,000
Jewelry	100,000,000
Radio	39,000,000

While it might appear that these figures are very large in themselves, it must be remembered that at best they are but approximations. Furthermore, there has been little to offer in comparison, yet it is patent that they represent but a small percentage of the total sales of commodities annually made in the domestic markets of the United States. Certain articles have lent themselves readily to installment selling, and that the producers of those articles have seen fit to develop that kind of a market is but a natural adaptation of the credit conditions in the country. Trade in the wholesale markets is very generally carried along upon a credit basis, and it has been considered just and right that such

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

should be the case. That similar conveniences have not sooner been extended to the retail consumer of the finished articles results chiefly from the fact that proper means of credit rating have not heretofore been possible.

That individual consumers are perfectly capable of absorbing a much larger volume of commodities on the deferred payment plan would seem to be obvious from but a casual study of the statistics of the growth of individual wealth in the last five years. During that time deposits in savings banks increased 45 per cent, life insurance in force has increased 50 per cent, while wages and salaries have increased probably 30 per cent. The comparative figures, as offered by the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, are as follows:

1920	1925
Savings deposits.....\$14,672,000,000	\$23,134,000,000
Life insurance.....35,091,000,000	72,000,000,000
Wages and salaries.....32,000,000,000 (1918)	40,000,000,000

The New York Trust Company estimates that total wages in the United States have doubled since 1913; savings deposits have increased 165 per cent and life insurance 330 per cent.

These figures make installment buying shrink into insignificance by comparison. The volume of annual deferred payments represents but a portion of the potential credits of individual consumers in this country. A proper utilization of these credits is the natural right of the individual consumer, and to the extent that the manufacturer assists in developing installment buying under proper safeguards, those efforts should be encouraged rather than discouraged.

There is an ancient saying to the effect that those who dance must pay the fiddler. This

might be amended by substituting the word "should" where the word "must" now appears, for it is not always possible to compel the careless or the vicious to bear the cost of their transgressions. Industrious

and frugal persons are forever being taxed to bear an unfair and unjust burden imposed upon them by those who refuse to pay. In the United States, since it was discovered that selfish and designing violators of the prohibition law could foist upon society the increasing cost incurred in a none too successful effort to punish those who persistently offend, many prudent defenders of the law have insisted that a way should be found to charge to the account of the bootleggers themselves the cost incurred by their lawlessness.

Now, it is announced, this way has been found. The method proposed is simple, and probably it will prove effective. Lincoln C. Andrews, chief of the Dry Enforcement Bureau in Washington, proposes the imposition of excise taxes against the distillers and smugglers of illicit liquor. In addition to fines and other penalties to be imposed whenever violators are apprehended and convicted, a tax of \$6.40 a gallon will be levied upon all liquors confiscated, as well as upon those which it is shown have been illegally disposed of. Mr. Andrews is confident that by this method large sums can be raised to help pay the cost of enforcement.

There is sound logic in this view. The bootleggers and rumrunners, no matter what their claim to the contrary, are not engaged in business in an effort to advance the cause of "personal liberty." They are in it for the profit which their victims have provided in abundance. They have, in many cases, grown fat upon the easy money which has flowed into their till. With this movement to penalize them well under way, it is also proposed to recover income tax payments on their profits whenever they are apprehended and money is found which is subject to seizure. Secretary Mellon, when it was suggested to him that the plan to tax confiscated liquors might be questionable, is said to have cited the law under which the Government collects impost duties on smuggled goods when seized, either at the port of entry or elsewhere.

Whenever it is found possible to take the profit out of bootlegging, the battle for prohibition will be won. Despite all misleading signs to the contrary, there is no predominant public sentiment in America against prohibition. An impartial enforcement of the law will win its support those who now carelessly condemn it.

When the Sherman Act, providing for the purchase annually by the Government of a large percentage of all the silver mined in the United States, was assailed by President Cleveland in 1893, and repeal of the law was urged upon Congress, Walter Q. Gresham, then Secretary of State, expressed the popular view of the situation when he declared: "We must do something for silver."

The nation that the white metal was deserving of public favors at the expense of the taxpayers persisted through the stirring national political campaigns of 1896 and 1900, and while the demand of the silver miners that their product should be coined into standard dollars was finally rejected, a great many persons seemed to believe that the silver producers should be regarded as wards of the Federal Government.

Memories of those days when the American people were divided into silver and anti-silver factions, each asserting the other to be disloyal and unpatriotic, are revived by the favorable report to the Senate of a bill providing for the purchase of an additional quantity of silver under the terms of the Pittman Act of 1918, requiring the purchase of silver to replace a large amount furnished to the British Government for shipment to India, at a uniform price of \$1 per ounce. It was not shown that this high price was necessary in order that silver production might continue, and the bonus was probably helped along by the idea that as the producers of iron, copper and other metals were getting greatly increased prices, the deserving silver men should also come in for a bounty. The net result of the Pittman Act to date has been that it has cost the Government about \$50,000,000 in excess prices paid for silver.

However the Congress may decide as to the claim that under the law further purchases must

be made at the \$1 an ounce price, the fact that the subject is up for discussion will doubtless be seized upon by the senators and representatives urging legislation to stabilize prices of farm products as an argument for their pet projects. When they have asked that the Federal Government appropriate money for farm relief plans, they have been told rather sharply: "Oh, you cannot change economic laws by a statute. Governments cannot regulate prices." In view of the favors bestowed on silver producers, it may be a little difficult to convince the farm bloc that government can do nothing for the farmers.

The cautious observer in the northern latitudes of the United States is quite inclined, in the waning days of March, even though the sun seems to shine more brightly and the west wind to be more gentle, to disregard these and the other familiar indications that spring is near. Even the lingering hurdy-gurdy man, the chattering blackbirds in groves where some thoughtful person has provided food for them, and the occasional sight of someone lingering on a park seat, fail to convince the weather-wise that winter is gone. The legions of the white invader cling tenaciously in the strongholds fortified by New England's sturdy mountains and the forests stretched out along the Canadian border and the Great Lakes.

But already the early evacuation is being anticipated. In the farming neighborhoods the colts and young cattle, impatient because of their long restraint in yards and barns, are beginning to wander farther into the pastures and bleak fields. It is a real adventure for the yearlings of the flock, and the distances no doubt seem great to them. It is their first exploration trip beyond the shelter of the stables and weaning pens. The more sedate members of the farm herds hide their time with fortitude. Until the first grass shoots peek above the brown, sward there is little to attract them from the sure ratings of troughs and feeding racks. They have learned patience by experience.

But there are other indications which convince the uninitiated that winter cannot linger over long. In the "sugar bush" everywhere in those regions of the North where maple trees grow, there is a great activity at this time. It is announced that the "season" is already three weeks later than usual, but the deep snows and the steady and prolonged cold have combined, one is told, to assure a bumper crop of syrup and sugar. The prospect reminds one of harvest time in the great wheat belt farther west. The sugar houses are being repaired, loads of cord-wood are being hauled to be fed into the continuous fires under vats and kettles, buckets and spouts are being scoured to brightness, and "pungs" and stone-boats are being dug from clinging banks of ice.

There will come a day, and that right soon, it would seem, when a marvelous change will transform the whole scene. On the prairies it will be more distinctly marked than in the woods country. There, instead of going to the groves and hills, the teams and tractors will seek the fields. Activity will be the order. The urge to it will be in the air, and it will be irresistible.

Editorial Notes

What Dr. Charles M. Wharton, who is in charge of health and physical education at the University of Pennsylvania, said the other day concerning the inadequacy of "exercise" as a "panacea for all human ills" merits more than superficial consideration. He characterized it, indeed, as dangerously overrated, and declared that the search for the fountain of youth by exercise and diet has been commercialized to a point of hysteria, "the latest fad in the name of physical culture" being "the early morning exercise by radio, as it selects the worst time of the day for heavy exercise." But Dr. Wharton was not content with merely generalizing against this practice, for he actually claimed further that this indiscriminate adoption of severe physical training destroys the health of more people than it improves, adding that he was appalled by the amount of physical defects and weaknesses developed by over-indulgence in athletics by students in preparatory schools. Heartily, therefore, may his suggestion be seconded: "Someone should cry a halt against this wild scramble for health by unnatural means."

While nothing is to be done at the moment toward passing the British factories bill, owing to the fact that the Government has accepted the view of the smaller manufacturing firms which claim that it would involve the scrapping of many existing factories, yet the hopes of ultimately bringing about the reforms for which it stands are bright. For it is stated that the Government believes that business is improving to such an extent that the industries in question will be able to stand the extra burden which it would impose "within a short period of time." Although, therefore, the argument has been put forward that the bill involves the spending of money which would temporarily, and possibly permanently, affect British competition in world markets, the real point at issue is not that the Government has decided never to press for the changes in workshop accommodation and other arrangements to improve the conditions under which men and women work, but simply that the present is not the right time for such action.

It is a heartening report which the American Seamen's Friend Society has just issued following a survey of all the Atlantic and Gulf ports, for in it the assurance is given that greater numbers of sailors are coming into these ports than ever before, and that an improved morale, with less liquor drinking, is being constantly shown. A review of the adequacy of sailors' homes in ports, moreover, has shown that in most instances the headquarters were sufficiently large to take care of the demands made upon them, while in those where such is not the case steps are being taken to offset what is lacking. There seems no question, therefore, that, taken by and large, both conditions for and the habits of sailors visiting American ports are steadily improving.

Each year one of the most interesting annual exhibits in Paris is that of photography and cinematography. It has once more opened its doors at Lumiére Park and is attracting many thousands of visitors. The French are exceedingly proud of France's part in the invention of photography and the development of motion pictures. The studios have collaborated readily and have sent some remarkable pictures which have a truly artistic character and considerable importance. There are many new devices particularly for the application of photography to physical science. Extraordinary progress is registered at each successive show. One section of the exhibition may be seen with great profit by the tourist as well as by the resident in France. It is that of the Touring Club de France, in which are depicted the beautiful sights, architectural and natural, of the country.

There are officially no titles in France. The old nobility is legally abolished. But that is perhaps an additional reason why not only the old nobility, but large numbers of people who had never the smallest claim to a title, are anxious to put upon their visiting cards mystic descriptions. During the financial debate in the Chamber one of

The Ice Storm on Claverly Street

At one end of the Tozzer house Nancy Lee is as meek as a lamb, but at the other end she is as saucy as they make 'em. That is because her end of the Tozzer house is the kitchen. In the kitchen she is not only saucy, she is autocratic. So at any rate says Henry, the iceman. The last time he said it, Miss Nancy retorted:

"Well, then, Mister, if that's how you feel, you can get along out of my kitchen and stop tracking mud along the floor!"

And Henry, instead of answering as he should have done, really did march out and left Nancy Lee all to herself, so that that night Mr. Tozzer's favorite johnnycake was burned, while Nancy thought about something else.

Of course, on Claverly Street, when the red card of the Aerated Hygienic Pure Water & Ice Company, with its three black letters spelling "I.C.E." is displayed in a front window, Henry has to call at the back door, whether he wants to or not. His personal feelings are not considered. Now it happened that after he had marched out of the Tozzer kitchen that time there was a considerable gap before any more ice was ordered for the Tozzer house.

Sometime later, however, the red-and-black summons was displayed once again in the front sitting-room window as his car came rumbling-jumbling-tumblng down the icy street. He stopped the cart and considered. He had to deliver ice just as though nothing had happened. And after that recommencement the summons came more and more frequently. But Nancy Lee and Henry Luce, the iceman, were very formal with each other on such occasions.

The first time Henry called after the original incident, almost no conversation took place, but it was noticeable that Miss Nancy wore a new apron. Henry did not see the apron. The next time, Miss Nancy wore a new kitchen cap, but Henry did not see the kitchen cap either. Henry looked down at his hands, or at his feet, perhaps for variety at the ice he was carrying, but he very rarely in these later periods looked at Nancy Lee or noticed anything she wore.

It resulted, therefore, that Miss Nancy threw up her chin, and as Henry's visits resumed their old frequency all he saw was a disdainful maid with a saucy nose; and all he got was a chiding for the clumsy way he bumped the milk bottles about in the ice box, before he heaved in his chunk of ice. Henry always looked very red and said very little.

If Scoots, the cat, had had a voice, it might have told a tale of preening and priming before the kitchen mirror, under the New Year's greeting calendar which the Sentry Fancy Meat & Fashionable Vegetable Emporium sends to its Regular Patrons. But alas, Scoots doesn't have a voice, or that kind of a voice anyway!

There came at length the day of the ice storm. The night before, it had been raining—not a hard rain, but a cold and foggy downfall with a penetrating wind behind it that froze the drops on whatever surface they touched.

Sometimes in the night the clouds cleared, and when the red sun flooded the sky the next morning it brought reflected gleams from every object. From the weather-cock, frozen to its spike on the top of Mr. Goode's barn, to the wooden fence palings in front of the Pycherly house, everything was coated.

That momentous day dawned with a blaze of light. Cracklings sounded in the air as twigs broke from their molds. The bark of trees was covered, and the telegraph poles supported strands of silver. On all this transformed Claverly Street of black and white danced the sunlight, glancing off from boughs and from the frozen sides of houses and from the crusted snow piles.

Beautiful were the brittle privet hedges, which were frozen into one mass and made a border for fairy walks. An interlayer of ice within the hedge carried out the design of every branch and twig, so that each last year's leaf was overlaid with pendant diamonds.

Down the street after breakfast trundled the ice wagon. Sure enough, there was the black-and-red sign in the front

window of the Tozzer home. Nancy Lee's thoughts on this bright morning were particularly dark. Her heart had grown downcast recently and her feelings bitter. Had the iceman's sentiments really congealed, she wondered, and some of the sprightliness left her face as she thought. Twice in succession recently, Mr. Tozzer's favorite johnnycake had been burned.

Mr. Tozzer may indeed have wondered, about this time, why his family was consuming so much ice, particularly as it was winter. Nancy Lee had been hoisting that banner inscribed with Cupid's cryptic summons with growing frequency. An accumulation of domestic ice threatened. If it had only been summer, love and ice might have flowed more freely. However, the younger Tozzers were pleased with the growing frequency of ice cream.

As Henry came glumly round to the back yard he noticed crumbs out on the frozen snow which Scoots, the cat, was greedily devouring. The crumbs were obviously thrown out for the birds, and Henry quite willingly set about that. His personal feelings are not considered. Now it happened that after he had marched out of the Tozzer kitchen that time there was a considerable gap before any more ice was ordered for the Tozzer house.

Right in front of him were curious lumps of ice: lumps of ice of all sizes, from the kind that the profession technically terms "ten-centers," all the way up. They were not just ordinary, everyday lumps of ice, either. They were oblong pieces, patterned into cubes and squares, and evincing the design of man.